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EVERGREENS

Trees, Shrubs and Vines

Bobbink & Atkins



Rutherford New Jersey

INTRODUCTION

IN PRESENTING this revised edition of our Illustrated Catalogue of EVERGREENS, Trees, Shrubs, and Vines we wish to thank our customers for their liberal past patronage and take pleasure in soliciting their further valued orders.

ROSES. Our special Illustrated Rose Catalogue is replete with varieties of Roses for every kind of planting. Mailed upon request.

BUSINESS TERMS AND SUGGESTIONS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. We give every inquiry careful attention, and ask that each inquiry be made as brief and clear as possible.

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IMPORTANT. Please advise, when ordering, if you wish goods shipped by express or freight, giving best route for quick delivery. We will not warrant prompt delivery of goods shipped by freight. Please write Name, Post Office, County, State, and Number of Street, as plainly as possible; also any other information necessary to expedite delivery.

PRICES in this catalogue are f. o. b. Rutherford, N. J. Packing is charged at cost. Postage will be charged at the rate of 10% on the amount of the bill for packages forwarded by Parcel Post. This catalogue cancels all sales conditions and prices quoted in previous catalogues.

TERMS. Cash or satisfactory references must accompany all orders, unless the party ordering has an open account.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY. While we exercise the greatest care to have our nursery products all genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, or guarantee them to live and grow or give specific results. In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods. No complaints will be considered that are not made within ten days after the receipt of the stock.

COMPLAINTS. All errors and omissions in the execution of orders will be satisfactorily adjusted, if we are notified immediately upon receipt of goods.

HEAD GARDENERS AND ASSISTANTS. We have a list of competent applicants awaiting engagements. We shall be glad to furnish these names to those requiring the services of trained Horticulturists.

HOW TO REACH OUR NURSERIES. Visitors invited. Our Nurseries, consisting of 500 acres, are located within 8 miles of New York City. The automobile roads leading to our Nurseries are exceptionally fine. All busses leaving the West 42d Street Ferry, New York City, with Paterson as their destination, pass our Nursery on Paterson Avenue, East Rutherford. Rutherford is the first and Carlton Hill the second station on the main line of the Erie Railroad. Take the Hudson Tunnel at 33d Street or at Cortlandt Street Terminal—trains connect with the Erie Railroad at Jersey City. The Carlton Hill Station is only five minutes' walk from our Office and Nurseries.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES. We are admirably located to ship to all parts of the country, being only 8 miles from New York City. We can ship by express and freight via Erie Railroad from Rutherford, express or freight via D. L. & W. R. R. from Passaic, and by Carlton Hill Express Co., which connects with all railroad companies, boat and railroad lines leaving New York City and Newark. We advise large orders to be shipped in car-lots from Rutherford, as little or no delay occurs in shipping this way.

AUTO TRUCK DELIVERY. We are in a position to make deliveries by auto truck to points within 75 miles of Rutherford, N. J. Charges are made according to the size of truck required and the distance. The advantages of truck delivery are many; the cost of boxing, freight and cartage is eliminated; the stock is delivered in a much better condition than if packed in cases; and, above all, the goods are landed on the grounds within a short time after being dug. It is the most satisfactory and economical method of transportation providing the order is of sufficient size.

TRANSPORTATION RULES. Our products are shipped and travel at the purchaser's risk. We do not guarantee safe delivery. Our responsibility ceases when we make delivery to the transportation company or on the grounds of the purchaser. The ownership of all goods sold by us passes to the purchaser on delivery by us to the carrier, and the issuing of a receipt by the carrier ends our responsibility. Any claims for damage should be made promptly to the agent at the point of delivery.

Trusting again to be favored with your patronage and promising our best efforts to give satisfaction, we are,

Yours respectfully,

BOBBINK & ATKINS, Rutherford, N. J.



Evergreens and Conifers

Planting and Cultural Directions



ANY inquiries concerning the proper care of evergreens are continually being addressed to us, so we have prepared the following directions for all who are interested.

All our evergreens are grown in soil which develops a good fibrous root system, and we dig each plant with a ball of earth, which is then securely wrapped in burlap. This treatment enables us to send plants long distances without injury, and when planted there will be no check in growth. As soon as plants are received, unpack immediately, except in drying, windy weather, when they should be unpacked only as needed for planting.

The future success or failure of a plant depends entirely on the manner of planting it, so the utmost care should be taken to have conditions just right. Dig a hole very much larger than the ball of earth and loosen the surrounding soil. Mix well-rotted cow-manure with the soil if you can get it; if not, some other well-decayed manure will do. Never use fresh, or half-decomposed manure, as it is likely to burn the roots and thus kill the plant. Soak the soil thoroughly if you do your planting in dry weather, and an occasional spraying and soaking through the summer will be of great benefit. Loosen the surface soil about the plant to a depth of 2 to 3 inches; this will aid in retaining moisture. Never let it cake. Plant in spring or early autumn.

The value of an evergreen is not only decided by its height, but by its general shapeliness and compactness. Some varieties must be clipped to make them symmetrical, and this should be done in spring when the new growth starts.

We cannot too strongly recommend the planting of evergreens. No home-grounds are complete without them. They are alike beautiful in winter and summer; in winter they supply the only living green in the landscape, and in summer their rich, dark green foliage forms a lovely contrast with that of the deciduous trees and shrubs. They make a beautiful background for any home and, planted anywhere, give a dignified appearance that is not to be produced by any other class of trees or shrubs.

While we have given prices at the each and ten rate, we can supply many of the varieties in 100 and 1,000 lots

ABIES concolor. White Fir. One of the hardiest and most beautiful evergreens. Tree of graceful, stately habit; grows rapidly. Pretty cones of purple or yellow. Large, broad, silvery green foliage. A rare and exceedingly choice variety that is indispensable in lawn planting. Each

2 to 2½ ft. \$5 00 | 3 to 4 ft. \$10 00
2½ to 3 ft. 7 50

homolepis brachyphylla (umbellicata). Nikko Fir. This most hardy and very symmetrical evergreen we highly recommend. It is a vigorous grower and will thrive in almost any kind of soil. We dare say it is the best Fir for our locality. Each

3 to 3½ ft. \$6 00

Nordmanniana. Nordmann Fir. Medium in size. Horizontal branches, with thick, massive, dark green foliage, glaucous underneath. Each

3 to 4 ft. \$10 00 | 4 to 5 ft. \$15 00

BIOTA. See Thuja.

CEDRUS atlantica. Atlas Cedar. Pyramidal tree of noble size and stately habit, with pale green or bluish foliage densely covering the branchlets. Each

4 to 5 ft. \$8 00

Cedrus atlantica glauca. Blue Atlas Cedar. One of the most beautiful evergreens. Upright growth, but low-branched, with solid foliage arranged in little brush-like tufts entirely covering the branches; leaves very fine and of a delicate steel-blue tint. Very rare. Each

3 to 4 ft. \$7 50

CHAMÆCYPARIS Lawsoniana Alumii (Cupressus Lawsoniana Alumii). Scarab Cypress. A narrow, pyramidal or columnar tree densely furnished with foliage to the ground, attaining majestic height with age. Very distinct, silvery blue foliage. One of the best and hardiest. Each

2 to 2½ ft. \$3 50 | 3 to 3½ ft. \$7 50
2½ to 3 ft. 5 00

—, Triumph of Boskoop. A beautiful variety, distinguished by its strong, outstanding foliage of a peculiar bluish tint. Branch tips bend over prettily. Each

2 to 2½ ft. \$3 50 \$32 50
2½ to 3 ft. 5 00 45 00
3 to 3½ ft. 7 50 70 00



CRYPTOMERIA japonica dactyloides. Japanese Cedar. Loose fantastic grower; light green. Each
 2½ to 3 ft..\$6 00 | 3½ to 4 ft.....\$12 50
 3 to 3½ ft.. 9 00

—**Lobbii.** Lobb Cryptomeria. A fine novelty. Of slender habit; leaves deep green, assuming a stiff, prickly habit, and seem to be an outgrowth of the branch, changing to russet in fall. Perfectly hardy.

Each 10
 2½ to 3 ft.....\$5 00 \$45 00
 3 to 3½ ft..... 7 50 65 00

CUPRESSUS. See *Chamæcyparis*.

JUNIPERUS chinensis. Chinese Juniper. One of the finest and hardiest evergreens. Pyramidal in outline, with silver-green, scale-like foliage. It retains its dense habit.

Each 10
 2 to 2½ ft.....\$4 00 \$35 00
 2½ to 3 ft..... 5 50 50 00
 3 to 3½ ft..... 7 50 70 00
 3½ to 4 ft..... 9 00 85 00

—**albo-variegata.** A beautifully variegated variety, in which numerous sprays of white are prettily interspersed among the dark green foliage. A formal, erect grower.

Each 10
 12 to 18 in.....\$2 50 \$22 50
 1½ to 2 ft..... 4 00

—**columnaris.** A beautiful cone-shaped variety with dark gray foliage. Very formal.

Each
 1½ to 2 ft..\$2 50 | 2½ to 3 ft.....\$6 50
 2 to 2½ ft.. 5 00 | 3 to 3½ ft..... 8 00

—**Fortunei (J. sphaerica).** Densely branched, upright form; branches are quadrangular.

Each 10
 1½ to 2 ft.....\$2 50
 2½ to 3 ft..... 5 50 \$50 00
 3 to 3½ ft..... 7 50 70 00
 3½ to 4 ft..... 9 00 85 00

—**japonica (japonica).** Japanese Juniper. Very solid, green foliage; oblique, spreading habit; worth a good place.

Each 10
 1½ to 2 ft.....\$3 50 \$30 00
 2 to 2½ ft..... 5 00 45 00



Abies homolepis brachyphylla. See page 1

Juniperus chinensis japonica albo-variegata. White Variegated Japanese Juniper. Green foliage, variegated with white branchlets.

Each
 1½ to 2 ft.....\$4 00

—**aurea (japonica aurea).** Golden Japanese Juniper. Small, splendid golden, scaly leaves closely adpressed to branchlets, giving a consistent color throughout the spreading bush, which is distinct and attractive.

Each
 Specimens, 3 to 3½ ft.....\$25 00

—**aureo-variegata (japonica aureo-variegata).** Golden Dwarf Japanese Juniper. Foliage green, sprayed with yellow shoots.

Each
 1½ to 2 ft.....\$4 00

—**oblonga.** Upright form of medium growth; numerous pendulous branchlets; foliage is slender and spreading. This is a favorite of great merit.

Each 10
 2½ to 3 ft.....\$6 00 \$55 00
 3 to 3½ ft..... 8 00 75 00
 3½ to 4 ft..... 10 00

—**Pfitzeriana.** Pfitzer Juniper. A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. The leaves have two prominent white lines on the under side.

Each 10
 1½ to 2 ft. diam.....\$4 00 \$35 00
 2 to 2½ ft. diam..... 6 00 55 00
 2½ to 3 ft. diam..... 8 00 70 00
 3 to 3½ ft. diam..... 10 00 85 00
 3½ to 4 ft. diam., specimens..... 15 00 130 00

communis. Common Juniper. Small, erect tree or tall shrub growing 20 feet high. Foliage needle-like, in clusters; fruit dark blue and glaucous.

Each 10
 2 to 2½ ft.....\$3 50 \$30 00

—**aurea.** Low-growing, spreading, sometimes prostrate; tips of branchlets are golden yellow.

Each
 15 to 18-in. spread.....\$2 50
 18 to 24-in. spread..... 3 50
 18-in. spread, pot-grown..... 3 00

—**cracovica.** Loose upright grower, with prickly foliage; bluish gray beneath.

Each 10
 2 to 2½ ft.....\$3 00 \$27 50

—**depressa (canadensis).** Forms broad patches, with stems ascending from a procumbent base, rarely exceeding 2 feet in height. Leaves shorter and broader than the variety. Excellent for borders; as a rocky plant it cannot be surpassed.

Each
 1½ ft. diam., pot-grown.....\$3 00
 2½ to 3-ft. diam..... 5 00
 6 to 7-ft. specimen..... 15 00

—**hibernica.** Irish Juniper. Distinct and beautiful, of erect, dense, conical outline. Even the tips of the branches are erect; leaves deep green.

Each 10
 1½ ft.....\$2 50 \$22 50

—**suecica.** Swedish Juniper. A narrow, columnar form, growing nearly 40 feet high. Foliage bluish green; tips of branches drooping.

Each 10
 2 to 2½ ft.....\$3 50 \$30 00

excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. Very symmetrical, conical outline. Foliage glaucous and arranged around the branches in threes, dense and prickly.

Each 10
 12 to 15 in.....\$2 50 \$22 50
 15 to 18 in..... 3 50 31 00

horizontalis (prostrata). Creeping Juniper. Dull green leaves. Grows rapidly and makes a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces.

Each 10
 1½-ft. spread, pot-grown.....\$2 50 \$20 00
 1½ to 2-ft. spread..... 2 50 22 50
 2½ to 3-ft. spread..... 4 00 35 00

lucuyana Bedfordiana. A variety of the stately Southern Red Cedar with light green, needle-like leaves and slender, pendulous branches.

Each
 2 to 3 ft.....\$4 00



Juniperus communis depressa. See page 2

Juniperus macrocarpa (neoboriensis). Foliage closely set and rigid, making the bush quite prickly. The rich, glaucous color is fine in summer; pyramidal; dense habit.

2½ to 3 ft.	\$5 50	Each	
3 to 3½ ft.	7 50	Each	
3½ to 4 ft.			\$9 00

Sabina. Compact Savin Juniper. Bushy, low grower; branches semi-erect; beautiful deep green; fine for massing.

12 to 15 in.	\$2 50	Each	\$22 50
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—cupressifolia. Cypress Savin. Growth similar to the foregoing but foliage is scale-like, overlapping, and bluish green; forms a narrow pyramid.

2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50	Each	
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—fastigiata. Column Savin. An erect, columnar form of the Savin Juniper.

2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50	Each	
3 to 4 ft.			\$7 50

—tamariscifolia. Gray-Carpet Juniper. A distinct, trailing variety of Sabina. The needle-shaped leaves have a deceptive but pleasing shade of gray-green. Fine for edging.

15 to 18-in. spread	\$2 00	Each	\$17 50
1½ to 2-ft. spread	3 50	Each	30 00

squamata. Prostrate variety with thick branchlets, ascending at the apex; foliage crowded, grayish or bluish green; bluish black fruit.

1½ to 2-ft. spread	\$3 00	Each	
2 to 2½-ft. spread	5 00	Each	
2½ to 3-ft. spread	7 50	Each	

—albo-variegata. A white variegated form of the above.

1½ to 2-ft. spread	\$3 00	Each	
2 to 2½-ft. spread	5 00	Each	
2½ to 3-ft. spread	7 50	Each	
3 to 3½-ft. spread	10 00	Each	

virginiana. Red Cedar. Of medium, compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color and shape of foliage; leaves in summer are bright green, and they wholly inclose the branch; in winter a bronzy hue is assumed.

3 to 4 ft.	\$4 00	Each	\$35 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	Each	45 00

—albo-spicata. White-tip Red Cedar. Similar to type above in growth, but the branchlets are elegantly tipped with silvery white.

2 to 3 ft.	\$4 00	Each	
3 to 4 ft.			\$7 50

—Burki. A narrow fastigiate grower, with steel-blue foliage; very symmetrical.

2½ to 3 ft.	\$4 50	Each	
3 to 4 ft.			\$7 50

Juniperus virginiana Cannartii. Cannart Red Cedar.

A fine, pyramidal, compact grower of dark green appearance; some of the branches lengthen out and droop, presenting a pretty picture.

2½ to 3 ft.	\$4 00	Each	\$36 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	Each	55 00
4 to 5 ft.	8 00	Each	

—glauca. Silvery Red Cedar. Probably the best variety of Cedar; leaves are more conspicuous than in the type; a favorite for specimen work; fine, vigorous grower; cone-shaped and having a peculiar whitish color.

2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50	Each	\$31 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	Each	45 00
3 to 4 ft.	7 50	Each	65 00

—globosa. Globe-shaped Juniper. Similar in every way but habit to the common Cedar.

18 x 18 in.	\$6 00	Each	
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—Keteleeri. A fine variety with beautiful intense green foliage. Symmetrical growth with tops of branches ascending; very compact and formal. Adapted for tub purposes.

2½ to 3 ft.	\$5 00	Each	\$45 00
3 to 4 ft.	7 50	Each	65 00
4 to 5 ft.	10 00	Each	90 00

—pendula. Weeping Red Cedar. Spreading branches and slender, pendulous branchlets. Leaves scale-like and pressed together.

2½ to 3 ft.	\$4 00	Each	\$35 00
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Juniperus squamata



Juniperus virginiana Schottii. A fine, hardy evergreen of columnar habit; foliage light green and feathery.

Each
2 to 2½ ft. \$3 00 | 2½ to 3 ft. \$4 00
—**Smithii.** Scarce. This is the only Juniper which keeps a grass-green color during the winter. Branches are sparingly ramified and pendulous at tips; forms a broad, compact, pyramidal tree.

Each 10
2 to 2½ ft. \$5 00
2½ to 3 ft. 6 00 \$55 00
3 to 3½ ft. 7 50 65 00
3½ to 4 ft. 10 00 90 00

—**tripartita.** Fountain Red Cedar. The rather prickly foliage is grayish; robust habit, forming a wide, irregular bush.

Each
2 to 2½ ft. \$3 50 | 3½ to 4 ft. \$10 00
3 to 3½ ft. 7 50

LARIX europæa (decidua). European Larch. A cone-bearing tree which drops its foliage in the fall. Regular pyramidal growth and handsome, bright green foliage.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50
leptolepis (Kaempferi). Japanese Larch. The yellowish horizontal branches form a pyramidal head; leaves rather broad, obtuse, and light or bluish green in color; cones ½ to 1½ inches long.

Each
12 to 15 ft. \$25 00

PICEA canadensis Albertiana. Alberta Spruce. A narrow, pyramidal tree of very slow growth. Dense glaucous foliage which endures heat and drought well. Very symmetrical.

Each
15 to 18 in. \$8 00 | 3-ft. specimen \$25 00
1½ to 2 ft. 10 00

excelsa. Norway Spruce. Commonest Spruce seen; known as the "Christmas Tree." Very hardy and adaptable to hedge or other purposes; leaves dark green; very handsome. Tree of pyramidal, lofty appearance. 30 to 50 feet high.



Pinus montana Mughus

Prices of Picea excelsa
Each
1 to 1½ ft. \$1 50 | 3 to 4 ft. \$6 00
1½ to 2 ft. 2 00 | 4 to 5 ft. 10 00
2 to 2½ ft. 2 50

—**Maxwellii.** Maxwell Spruce. A very dwarf, almost prostrate grower.

Each 10
12 to 15-in. diam. \$3 50 \$31 00
15 to 18-in. diam. 6 00 54 00
18 to 21-in. diam. 12 50 110 00
24 to 30-in. diam., specimen 20 00
2½ to 3-ft. diam., specimen 30 00

orientalis. Oriental Spruce. Short, dark green foliage; forms a wide pyramid and branches right down to the ground; good for lawn purposes. A very graceful Spruce of slow growth.

Each
1½ to 2 ft. \$5 00

pungens glauca Kosteri. The bluest of Blue Spruces, this is the most remarkable and conspicuous of all the conifers for ornamental planting. Being symmetrical and shapely, its ideal purpose is as a specimen when owing to its magnificent, vivid bluish coloring, it constantly attracts the attention of all lovers of the beautiful.

Each
3 to 3½ ft. \$25 00
8 to 10-ft. specimen 100 00
10 to 12-ft. specimen 125 00

PINUS austriaca. See *Pinus nigra austriaca*.

flexilis. Limber Pine. Forms a narrow, open pyramid with horizontal branches. Bluish leaves.

Each
3 to 3½ ft. \$5 00 | 3½ to 4 ft. \$6 50

Massoniana. Deep green and twisted foliage, 4 to 6 inches long. Very fine.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$4 00 \$35 00
3 to 4 ft. 6 50 60 00
4 to 5 ft. 10 00

montana. Swiss Mountain Pine. The dull green foliage is rather short, but thick, arranged in pairs and seems to be crowded on the spreading branches. Very variable in habit, usually low, often prostrate. Ornamental when singly planted, or covering rocky slopes.

Each
15 to 18-in. diam. \$3 00

—**Mughus.** Dwarf Mugho Pine. Distinct; resembles the preceding, but of more compact and prostrate habit, with the tips of branches ascending; the leaves are twisted slightly.

Each
12 to 15-in. diam. \$3 00
15 to 18-in. diam. 3 75
1½ to 2-ft. diam. 4 50



Picea pungens glauca Kosteri



Pinus nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine. A robust, stately tree of rapid growth, and very hardy. Stiff, long, dark green leaves in pairs. The winter buds are whitish and long. Each 10
 1½ to 2 ft.\$2 50 \$22 50
 2 to 2½ ft. 3 00

resinosa. Norway or Red Pine. Very ornamental; quite hardy and of vigorous growth; the needles are lustrous green, long and most often in pairs, contrasted by the russet-colored stubby cones. Each
 2 to 2½ ft. \$2 50 | 3 to 4 ft.\$6 00
 2½ to 3 ft. 4 00

Strobus. White Pine. One of the best native Pines. The branches are horizontal and in regular whorls, with smooth bark. The long, slender leaves occur in groups of five and gently droop over, producing a pleasing pale green effect. The cones are generally over 6 inches long, and add a wonderfully picturesque touch to the tree. Each
 2 to 2½ ft. \$2 50 | 8 to 9 ft.\$12 50
 2½ to 3 ft. 3 50

sylvestris. Scotch Pine. Of rapid growth, with strong branches and short, stiff, bluish green foliage. Develops into a tall, round-headed tree, very useful for sky-line effects. Each
 2 to 2½ ft. \$2 50 | 3 to 4 ft.\$5 00
 2½ to 3 ft. 3 50

Thunbergii. Japanese Black Pine. An imposing tree with a well-proportioned pyramidal head growing 100 feet or more in height. Blackish deeply fissured bark; branchlets orange-yellow; foliage bright green. Each 10
 2 to 2½ ft.\$2 50 \$22 50
 2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 31 00
 3 to 4 ft. 5 00 45 00

RETINOSPORA filifera. Thread Cypress. The long, thread-like branches are very pendulous, with the lateral shoots distinct, of a consistent bright green. Worthy of its popularity. Each 10
 2 to 2½ ft.\$4 00 \$36 00
 2½ to 3 ft. 6 00 54 00
 3 to 3½ ft. 8 00
 3½ to 4 ft. 10 00

—**aurea.** Most attractive, bright golden form, of similar habit to its parent. Each
 1 to 1½ ft. \$3 00 | 1½ to 2 ft.\$4 00

obtusa. Graceful tree; foliage bright, clear green. Grows slowly and has a very marked Japanese appearance. Each 10
 2 to 2½ ft.\$4 00 \$36 00
 2½ to 3 ft. 6 00 54 00
 3 to 3½ ft. 8 00
 3½ to 4 ft. 10 00

—**aurea Youngii.** Young's Golden Hinoki Cypress. Similar to preceding but young foliage golden yellow and the branches are pendulous. Each
 2 to 2½ ft. \$4 00 | 3 to 4 ft.\$8 00
 2½ to 3 ft. 6 00

—**Crippsii.** The hardest and most beautiful of golden Retinosporas; slow grower; terminal branchlets are flattened, forming disks in which there are two distinct shades of gold, the inner portion being much lighter. Very rare and choice. Each
 1½ to 2 ft.\$5 00 | 2 to 2½ ft.\$7 50

—**erecta.** Many ascending slender branches, forming a regular oval shape when mature. Beautiful deep glossy green foliage. Each
 2 to 2½ ft. \$4 00 | 2½ to 3 ft.\$6 00

—**gracilis.** Dark foliage; compact growth. Leaves are small and closely adpressed, forming a flat, frond-like arrangement at the end of the branch; slightly pendulous. Used in Japan for dwarfing. Once seen creates an impression. Each 10
 2 to 2½ ft.\$4 50 \$40 00
 2½ to 3 ft. 6 00

—**compacta.** A very compact and dwarf-growing form of Gracilis. Each 10
 8 to 10 in.\$2 50 \$22 50
 10 to 12 in. 3 50 31 00

Retinospora obtusa nana. Very dwarf; seldom attains a height of 3 feet; the curious sprays of small foliage are shining green. Each 10
 8 to 10 in.\$2 50 \$22 50
 10 to 12 in. 3 50 31 00

pisifera. Sawara Cypress. Branches horizontal, with flattened branchlets and leaves closely adpressed, having whitish lines beneath. Makes a shapely specimen. Each 10
 2 to 2½ ft.\$3 50 \$30 00
 2½ to 3 ft. 5 00 45 00
 3 to 4 ft. 7 50

—**aurea.** Golden Sawara Cypress. Golden feathery foliage. One of the most exquisite Retinosporas. Each 10
 2 to 2½ ft.\$3 75 \$34 00
 2½ to 3 ft. 5 50 50 00
 3 to 4 ft. 8 00

—**sulphurea.** Yellow Sawara Cypress. Similar in habit to above, but color of young foliage is a lighter shade of yellow. Each 10
 2 to 2½ ft.\$3 75 \$35 00

plumosa. Plume Cypress. Main stems are erect, but side shoots assume a plume-like arrangement, with the leaf-points prominent. The branches are slender and pliable, imparting a feathery appearance. A good hedge plant. Of graceful habit, with delicate, glaucous foliage. Each 10
 1½ to 2 ft.\$3 00 \$27 00
 2 to 2½ ft. 4 00 36 00
 2½ to 3 ft. 6 00 54 00
 3 to 3½ ft. 8 00

—**argentea.** Silvertip Retinospora. Plumy foliage, delicately tipped with silvery white, feathery and most beautiful. Each
 2½ to 3 ft.\$5 00

—**aurea.** Golden foliage. The most popular of all ornamental evergreens. Each 10
 1½ to 2 ft.\$3 50 \$31 00
 2 to 2½ ft. 4 50 40 00
 2½ to 3 ft. 6 50



Pinus nigra austriaca



Retinospora plumosa

Retinospora plumosa sulphurea. This is a most beautiful variety; sulphur-tinted shoots; of compact growth; quite distinct. Each 10

12 to 15-in. diam.\$2 50 \$22 50

—**squarrosa sulphurea.** Densely branched bushy trees with spreading feathery branchlets tinted and tipped with clear light yellow. A very distinct and beautiful tree. Each 10

12 to 15-in. diam.\$2 50 \$22 50

—**Veitchii.** Light bluish green foliage. Very dense growth. Assumes appearance of a broad cone. A great favorite with all who know it. Each 10

1 to 1½ ft.\$2 50 \$22 50

1½ to 2 ft.4 00 35 00

SCIADOPITYS verticillata. Japanese Umbrella Pine. Very long leaves, much wider and thicker than those of other conifers, shining green above and a line of white underneath; they are deeply grooved on both sides and are borne at the ends of the annual shoots. The horizontal branches and peculiar growth of the leaves in parasol-like whorls give the variety a distinct individuality. It is uniquely beautiful on the lawn. Each 10

1½ ft.\$6 00 | 2½ ft.\$15 00

2 ft.10 00 | 3 ft.20 00

TAXUS baccata. English Yew. Bushy, dark glossy foliage. Intense scarlet fruit. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft., bushy.\$4 00

—**Dovastoni aurea-variegata.** Wide-spreading branches, pendulous toward end; short dull green leaves, variegated with yellow. Each 10

1½-ft. diam.\$5 00

—**repandens.** Spreading English Yew. This is the hardest of all prostrate varieties, and will grow in almost any position. It is excellent for hedging,

Taxus baccata repandens, continued

grouping and covering banks. The slender, pointed leaves gently curve upward, and are of a lustrous green. Each 10

1½ to 2-ft. diam.\$4 00 \$36 00

2 to 2½-ft. diam.6 00 50 00

3 to 3½-ft. diam.15 00

3½ to 4-ft. diam. specimens20 00

cuspidata (capitata). Dwarf Japanese Yew. Of all the Yews this is the only hardy, upright-growing variety in the northern states. A fast grower, standing our most severe winters and keeping its fresh color throughout the year. The brilliant scarlet fruits set in the shiny dark green foliage are very conspicuous. It was introduced from Japan many years ago and found here to be one of the most noteworthy and valuable Evergreens.

Bushy compact specimens trimmed several times.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft.\$5 00 \$45 00

2 to 2½ ft.7 50 65 00

2½ to 3 ft.10 00 90 00

3 to 3½ ft.12 50

cuspidata. This is a spreading form growing in its younger stages about twice as wide as high. Like the preceding, it is extremely hardy and is, no doubt, one of the most valuable additions to the American garden. Each 10

1½ to 2-ft. diam.\$5 00 \$45 00

2 to 2½-ft. diam.6 50 60 00

2½ to 3-ft. diam.9 00

3 to 3½-ft. diam.12 50

3½ to 4-ft. diam.17 50

4 to 5-ft. diam. specimens30 00

5 to 6-ft. diam. specimens50 00

6 to 8-ft. diam. specimens75 00

—**nana (brevifolia).** Really an excellent dwarf Yew, with fine, spreading branches and rich deep green, short leaves. Highly recommended. Each 10

15 in.\$3 00 \$27 00

1½ ft.4 50 40 00

2 ft.6 00 54 00

THUJA occidentalis. Common American Arborvitae. Bright green scaly leaves, yellowish on under side. Branches short and horizontal; retains its good shape. Grows 30 to 40 feet high. Each 10

2½ to 3 ft.\$3 50 \$30 00

3 to 4 ft.5 00 45 00

4 to 5 ft.6 50 60 00

5 to 6 ft.8 00 72 00

6 to 7 ft.15 00

Special prices given on larger quantities.

—**Columbia.** Columbia Arborvitae. Strong habit; foliage broad, with a silver variegation. Each 10

12 to 15 in.\$2 50 | 15 to 18 in.\$3 50

—**elegantissima.** Golden-tipped Arborvitae. Tips of the young shoots golden yellow during summer and autumn. Each 10

1½ ft.\$2 50 | 2½ ft.\$5 00

2 ft.3 50

—**globosa.** Globe Arborvitae. Round, compact form and dense foliage. Each 10

12 in.\$1 50 \$13 50

15 in.2 50 22 50



Taxus cuspidata



Thuja occidentalis globosa nova. Same form as the type, with little white tips on end of branchlets.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
12 to 15 in.....	2 50	22 50

—**Speelmanii.** Globe-shaped; small foliage; very pretty.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
12 to 15 in.....	2 50	22 50

—**Hoveyi.** Hovey Arborvitæ. Egg-shaped form with bright green foliage.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	27 00

—**Little Gem.** Very dwarf; grows broader than high; the flat branchlets are of a satisfactory green.

	Each	10
10 to 12-in. diam.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
12 to 15-in. diam.....	3 50	

—**lutea.** The well-known Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ; forms a broad pyramid with clean yellow foliage.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 00	
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—**lutea, B. & A.** Showy bright yellowish green all through the winter, changing to golden yellow in spring. Forms a compact, broad pyramid, much superior to Lutea.

	Each	
2 ft.....	\$3 50	3 ft.....\$6 00
2½ ft.....	5 00	

—**pyramidalis (fastigiata).** Pyramidal Arborvitæ. A most valuable, upright evergreen, of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. Columnar form similar to Irish juniper or erect yew.

2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4 00	\$36 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 50	50 00
4 to 5 ft.....	7 00	60 00

—**Riversii.** River's Arborvitæ. Bright green variety; forming a very shapely broad pyramid.

	Each	
1½ to 2 ft..	\$2 50	2½ to 3 ft.....\$5 00
2 to 2½ ft..	3 50	

—**Rosenthalii.** Rosenthal Arborvitæ. Dark green, dense foliage; the growths terminate with a little whitish ball; compact grower. Very choice.

1½ to 2 ft..	\$3 50	2 to 2½ ft.....\$5 00
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—**spiralis.** This is a very distinct variety, rich in appearance and color. Habit is erect and formal. The foliage is peculiarly twisted.

	Each	
2½ to 3 ft..	\$4 00	3½ to 4 ft.....\$7 50
3 to 3½ ft..	6 00	

—**Vervæneana.** Vervæne Arborvitæ. More compact than Occidentalis and is clothed in deep green foliage retaining its color throughout winter. Exceptionally good.

	Each	
1½ to 2 ft..	\$2 50	2½ to 3 ft.....\$5 00
2 to 2½ ft..	3 50	

—**atrovirens (Lobbii atrovirens).** Rather short, slightly pendulous branches; fleshy, shining green leaves all through the year. A real ornament.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00	36 00
3 to 4 ft.....	6 00	

—**Wareana (occidentalis sibirica).** Siberian Arborvitæ. Large, glaucous green foliage; forms a broad pyramid.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	5 00	45 00

orientalis (Biota orientalis). Chinese Arborvitæ. Dense, pyramidal, tree, with fresh green foliage turning to a rich brown in autumn.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00	17 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	2 50	22 50

—**aurea conspicua.** Very interesting novelty. Has a conspicuous golden color in summer and is peculiarly shaded in winter; pyramidal shape.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$4 00	
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—**aurea nana.** Very pretty dwarf form with yellow-tinted foliage, changing to bronze.

	Each	
12 in.....	\$2 50	2 ft.....\$6 00
1½ ft.....	4 00	

Thuja Standishii. Japanese Arborvitæ. A rare and valuable species, with massive, pendulous habit; foliage fleshy and large; branchlets long and loose.

	Each	
2 to 2½ ft..	\$3 50	5 to 6 ft.....\$15 00
4 to 5 ft.....	10 00	

TSUGA canadensis. Common Hemlock. Leaves about half an inch long, dull green and slightly grooved above, striped beneath. Branches slender and softly pendulous.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 50	\$31 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	5 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft.....	6 00	54 00

Special prices on larger quantities.

—**gracilis (microphylla).** Graceful in the extreme, with slender branches.

	Each	
2 ft.....	\$4 00	2½ ft.....\$6 00

—**pendula (Sargentii pendula).** One of the choicest and most beautiful evergreens, of permanent weeping habit. Compact, moderate growth and graceful, spray-like branches; the leaves are more or less glaucous beneath. Rare.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$8 00	
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diversifolia. Japanese Hemlock. Similar to Sieboldii, but smaller in every way. Has reddish brown bark, very short blunt leaves, deep green. Rare.

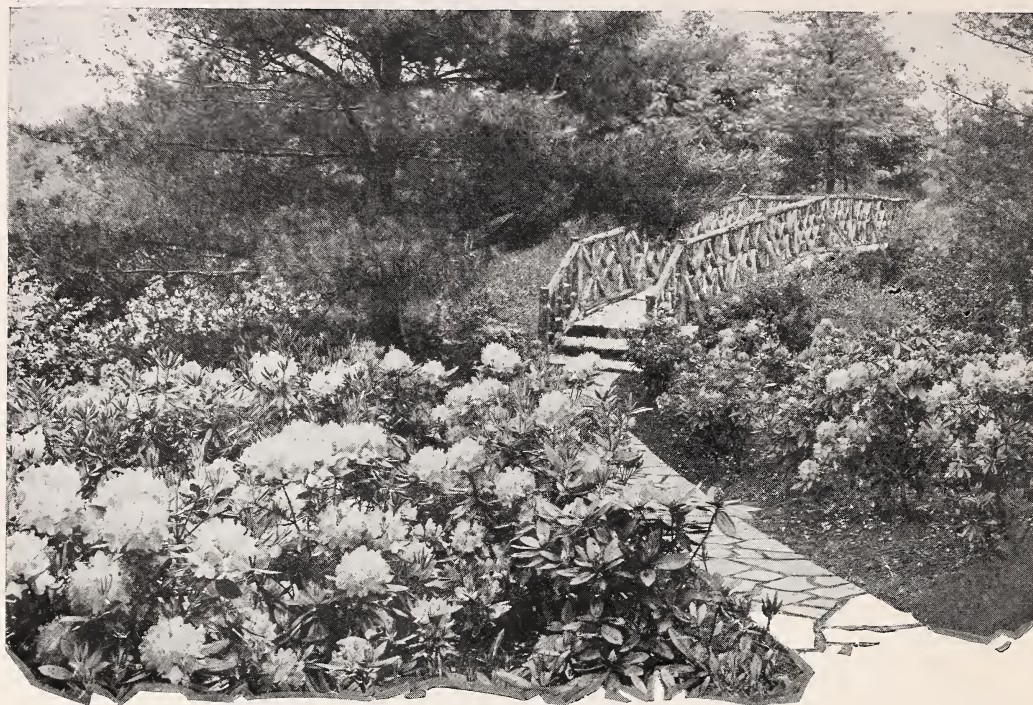
	Each	
1½ to 2 ft..	\$5 00	2½ to 3 ft.....\$8 00
2 to 2½ ft..	6 50	

Sieboldii. Siebold Hemlock. Very handsome, graceful tree, with spreading, slender branches; glossy, rich, dark green foliage, striped white beneath and rather longer than in the common Hemlock; has a conspicuous leaf-stalk.

	Each	
2 to 2½ ft..	\$6 00	2½ to 3 ft.....\$8 00



Tsuga canadensis



Hardy Broad-Leaved Flowering Evergreens

Rhododendrons



THE RHODODENDRONS, with their rich green foliage and magnificent flowers, are the hand-somest of all the broad-leaved evergreens. They add distinctiveness to any planting. Many plant-lovers think that they are difficult to grow, but this is not the case, if native varieties are used and proper soil and care are given. The varieties we offer are absolutely hardy and will withstand our most severe winters and summers if the cultural directions below are followed.

Select a shady location for the Maximum varieties and give the Catawbiense varieties an open situation where they will get some sun. Protect both varieties from the force of the prevailing winds. A group of hardy evergreens on the north and west, sufficiently distant not to interfere with the roots, will protect them from the worst winds. If this is not practicable, some evergreen boughs placed between the plants are very effective in breaking cold winds and protecting them from the sun's rays in March and April. Always plant in groups, as this will protect the soil from frost and give them the same conditions that they have in their natural habitat.

The soil in which Rhododendrons are to be grown is a most important factor in their successful culture. A light garden loam is best, but if clay soil must be used, lighten it with sand. Leaf-mold, decayed sod, or surface soil that has been heavily manured the previous year—all are good. If possible, dig the soil to a depth of at least 24 inches before winter, and allow to settle for spring planting.

Make the Rhododendron beds at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, mixing the soil with decomposed cow-manure or leaf-mold, and then place your plants in groups in the most effective manner. All plants should be thoroughly soaked in water previous to planting. A mulch of about 4 inches of leaves or well-rotted manure (never fresh manure) will help conserve the moisture which is so necessary to successful Rhododendron culture. Allow weeds to grow until they are large enough to be pulled by hand—never hoe the soil about the plants as the roots are near the surface. In the fall, after the ground has been slightly frozen, mulch the soil between the plants to a depth of 8 inches with leaves. This will protect the roots from the most severe frosts, and after a time the leaves will begin to decay and form leaf-mold—the best fertilizer for Rhododendrons.

In May and June your Rhododendrons will be a mass of beautiful flowers—the Catawbiense varieties blooming from mid-May until mid-June, when the Maximums are at their best. As soon as the flowers have fallen, remove the seed-pods.

If you want to make a planting of Rhododendrons on your home-grounds, we shall be glad to give you advice. Our experts have spent a lifetime in raising Rhododendrons, having grown many thousands of them from seedlings and grafts to full-grown plants. They know all about them, and can give you valuable advice about soil, location, and varieties.

All our Rhododendrons are grown in our own Nurseries, so we know exactly what varieties to recommend for any locality. Our plants are sure to grow if you give them proper care.



Rhododendron Hybrids

The letter following the name indicates the comparative growth of the variety: (a) extra high; (b) high; (c) medium; (d) dwarf.

Album elegans. (a) Light blush, changing to white. Each
2 ft. \$5 00 | 5 to 6 ft. \$25 00
2½ ft. 6 50

Album novum. (c) Blush-white.
2½ ft. 7 50

Amphion. (c) White center, with wide margin of warm pink. Each
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2½ ft. \$8 00
2 ft. 6 50

Boule de Neige. (d) White.
15-in. diam. \$4 50 | 2-ft. diam. \$12 50
1½-ft. diam. 7 50

Caractacus. (c) Warm crimson, with faint tinge of purple throughout. Each
1½ ft. \$5 00

Catawbiense album. (c) White.
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2½ ft. \$9 00
2 ft. 6 50 | 3 ft. 12 50

Charles Bagley. (b) Cherry-red.
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 3½ ft. \$15 00
3 ft. 12 50

Charles Dickens. (b) Rich deep scarlet. Each
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2½ ft. \$8 00
2 ft. 6 50

Delicatissimum. (b) Delicate flesh-pink.
1½ ft. \$5 00

E. S. Rand. (c) Rich scarlet.
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2 ft. \$6 00

Everestianum. (d) Rosy lilac, spotted yellow.
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2 ft. \$6 50

F. D. Godman. (c) Crimson, with dark blotch.
1½ ft. \$5 00

Giganteum. (b) Cherry-red.
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2 ft. \$6 50

Henrietta Sargent. (c) Pink, yellowish green eye.
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2 ft. \$4 50

Ignatius Sargent. (b) Rose-scarlet, beautifully marked. Each
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2 ft. \$6 50

Kettledrum. (b) Rich crimson, suffused with purple. Each
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2 ft. \$6 50

Lee's Dark Purple. (c) Dark purple.
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2½ ft. \$9 00
2 ft. 6 50

Maximum roseum. (c) Pink.
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2½ ft. \$8 00
2 ft. 6 50

Mrs. C. S. Sargent. (c) Bright pink, with yellow eye. Each
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2½ ft. \$9 00
2 ft. 6 50

Mrs. Millner. (c) Rich crimson.
2 ft. \$6 50 | 2½ ft. \$9 00

Parson's grandiflorum. (c) Bright carmine.
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2½ ft. \$9 00
2 ft. 6 50 | 3 ft. 15 00

Parson's Gloriosum. (c) Purplish rose.
1½ ft. \$5 00

Purpureum grandiflorum. (c) Purple.
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2 ft. \$6 50

Roseum elegans. (c) Good rose.
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 3 ft. \$12 50
2½ ft. 9 00

Roseum superbum. (c) Red.
1½ ft. \$5 00 | 2 ft. \$6 50

Smirnowi. A wonderfully soft rose color; pretty shaped flowers, lasting very well. The foliage differs from that of other Rhododendrons in that it is very woolly underneath. Each
12 to 15 in. \$5 00 | 15 to 18 in. \$7 50

PRICES OF MIXED HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, OUR OWN SELECTION

Height	Each
15 in.	\$4 00
1½ ft.	5 00
2 ft.	6 50

RHODODENDRON catawbiense. This attractive variety is the parent of the majority of our best hybrids and worthy in every way. In hardness it is supreme, being a native of this country, and for groups and mass planting, it should be used much more extensively. It is very prolific in blooming, and the flowers, borne in very large, round trusses, are seen in various shades of delicate pink the early part of June. The foliage is very decorative, being rather round and deep shining green in color. It forms a magnificent isolated specimen keeping its lower branches and develops into a rugged, globe-shaped bush.

Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$3 00 \$27 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00 36 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 50 50 00
3 to 3½ ft.	7 50

Larger quantities, price on application.

carolinianum. Leaves rather small, narrow, dark green above, covered with brownish dots beneath; clusters of clear rose-pink flowers in May; very hardy.

Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$2 00 \$18 00
1½ to 2 ft.	3 50 30 00
2 to 2½ ft.	5 00 45 00
2½ to 3 ft.	6 00

laetevirens (Wilsonianum). A handsome, dwarf shrub, with pointed leaves almost 3 inches long; beautiful lavender flowers in July.

Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$4 00

maximum. Great Laurel. Is admirably adapted to massing, will thrive in shady or exposed positions, and is perfectly hardy. The flowers vary in color from pure white to delicate shades of pink, and are produced in great profusion; gradually comes into bloom when the hybrid varieties pass away.

Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00 \$17 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 75 25 00
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50 31 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00 45 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 50
5 to 6 ft.	10 00

Special prices on extra-large specimens, and on carload lots of assorted sizes.



Rhododendron maximum



Hardy Azaleas make attractive plantings

Hardy Broad-Leaved Azaleas

The following varieties of Azaleas (lately classified under Rhododendrons) are generally known as Japanese Azaleas, and owe their origin largely to China and Japan.

On account of the large number of varieties and many shades of colors, they should be ranked with the very handsomest and best hardy, broad-leaved, flowering Evergreens. We have experimented with a collection of varieties which at one time we grew in our Nurseries, and by careful selection and discarding, one by one, those that were inferior, we have now an elite collection of kinds and varieties which we are growing in large quantities. Many of them so far have not found their way into American gardens.

Many a little corner of the home-grounds that has lost its interest can easily be turned into an attractive, cozy spot by brightening it up and relieving its dullness with a proper selection of the most suitable and brilliant colors. These Evergreen Azaleas should be used extensively in groups with the hardy broad-leaved Evergreens. For rock-gardens they are particularly unexcelled. For forcing or conservatory decoration they are invaluable.

We wish our patrons to become better acquainted with these interesting groups of Evergreen Azaleas. Many plant-lovers may think that they are difficult of cultivation, but this is not the case, if ordinary garden soil and care are given. Among the varieties we are offering, many are absolutely hardy and will withstand our most severe winters and hot, dry summers, while others again are less hardy and need protection during our severe winters. A mulching of well-decayed cow-manure, or leaf-mold placed between the plants and a cover of hemlock or pine branches, laid loose over the top, is all that is necessary. This protection is advisable for hardy varieties.

Kinds marked with an asterisk (*) need special protection in our northern states.

COLLECTION OF 10 HARDY AZALEAS IN THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES FOR \$20

Amœna	Hinodigiri	Indica rosea (magnifica)	Maxwellii
Bengiri	Hinomayo	Kaempferi	Rosæflora
Hakalata-shiro	Indica alba (ledifolia alba)		

FOR FORCING AZALEAS, SEE PAGE 12

AZALEA amœna. Flowers are bright rosy purple, and are produced in a solid mass in May. The hairy foliage assumes a pleasing bronze tint in the fall and winter months. See cut on page 11.

	Each	10
8 to 10-in. diam.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
10 to 12-in. diam.....	2 00	18 00
2½ to 3-ft. diam., specimens.....	25 00	
3 to 5-ft. diam., specimens.....	\$30 to 75	00

—**superba.** A beautiful dark purple, shading darker towards inside center, while the outside purple

Azalea amœna superba, continued

shades to red. Hose-in-hose. Pretty small dark glossy green foliage. Compact, bushy plants.

	Each	10
10 to 12-in. diam.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
12 to 15-in. diam.....	2 50	22 50

Bengiri. Evergreen leaves, rather narrow and slightly concave; nice compact habit. Flower deep bright red, almost scarlet.

	Each	10
8 to 10 in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
10 to 12 in.....	2 00	18 00



***Azalea Forsteriana.** While not new, is very little known. Has very showy coral-pink flowers. Stock limited. Each 10

10 to 12 in.\$2 50 | 12 to 15 in.\$3 00

Hakalata-shiro. Flowers single, snow-white, 1 inch in diameter. Dark green, narrow leaves. Very compact. Low, bushy grower. Stock limited. Each 10

10 to 12-in. diam.\$3 00 \$27 50

***Hinomayo.** A new introduction of great merit. In habit and general outline it resembles Hinodigiri. The foliage is a little larger; flowers about the same time; a wonderfully clear soft shade of pink. Almost evergreen. Each 10

8 to 10-in. diam.\$1 75 \$15 00

Hinodigiri. A bright scarlet form of the well-known and charming *A. amœna*, but far surpassing it in brilliancy and beauty; a profuse bloomer; foliage round and evergreen. Each 10

10 to 12-in. diam.\$2 00 \$18 00

12 to 15-in. diam., bushy 4 50 40 00

indica alba (ledifolia alba). Pure white flowers; luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer. Each 10

10 to 12 in. high\$1 50 \$13 50

12 to 15 in. high 2 00 18 00

indica rosea (magnifica). Rose-colored flowers. Each 10

10 to 12 in. high\$1 50 \$13 50

12 to 15 in. high 2 00 18 00

Kaempferi. Large, beautiful, fire-red flowers. Being absolutely hardy, it is a fine variety for our climate. Grows tall and bushy. Each 10

12 to 15 in. high\$2 00 \$18 00

15 to 18 in. high 2 75 25 00

18 to 24 in. high 3 50 30 00



Azalea amœna. See page 10

***Azalea Kinnazoi.** Single, deep red flowers, 1¼ inches in diameter; petals and leaves extremely narrow. Grows broad and bushy. Stock limited. Each 10

8 to 10-in. diam.\$2 00 \$18 00

10 to 12-in. diam. 2 50 22 50

ledifolia alba. See *A. indica alba*.

linearifolia. Single, rose-colored flowers, 1 inch in diameter, petals and leaves very narrow. Low, compact grower. Small plants. 6 to 8 in., \$2 each.

***macrantha.** Large, single, salmon-red. Resembles Hinodigiri; very late; quick grower. Each 10

10 to 12-in. diam.\$2 50 \$22 50

12 to 15-in. diam. 3 50 31 00

—fl.-pl. Large; double, salmon-red. Quick grower. Blooms in June. Each 10

10 to 12-in. diam.\$2 50 \$22 50

12 to 15-in. diam. 3 50 31 00

malvatica. Flowers light purple; wide dark green leaves. Each 10

12 to 15-in. diam.\$3 00 \$27 00

Maxwellii. Large, single, carmine-red flowers 2 inches in diameter. Grows low and broad. Very hardy. Each 10

12 to 15-in. diam.\$2 50 \$22 50

15 to 18-in. diam. 3 00 27 00

***Omurasaki.** Very large, bright purple-red flowers. Evergreen foliage that persists almost throughout winter. Grows quickly and develops into a nice shaped bush. Each 10

15 to 18-in. diam.\$2 50 \$22 50

1½ to 2-ft. diam. 5 00 45 00

2 to 2½-ft. diam. 10 00

rosæflora (balsaminæflora). As the name indicates, flowers similar to the balsam flower; very double; light orange. Very compact and dwarf grower. One of the hardiest varieties. Each 10

8 to 10-in. diam.\$2 25 \$20 00

10 to 12-in. diam. 3 50 31 00

***Yaye-giri.** Beautiful salmon-red, semi-double flowers produced in abundance. Foliage distinct, being narrow and of a warm, intense green. One of the most showy of the Azaleas. Each 10

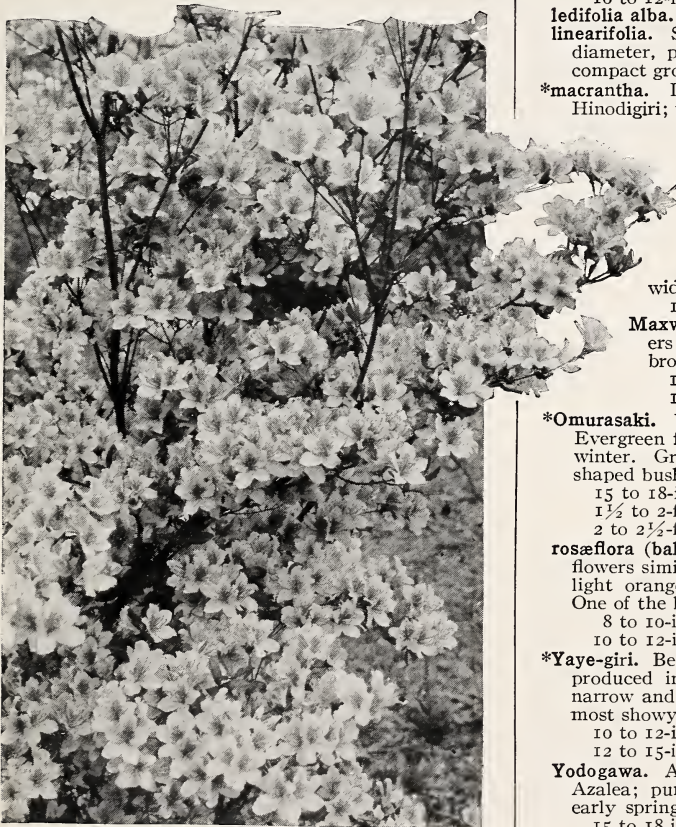
10 to 12-in. diam.\$2 25 \$20 00

12 to 15-in. diam. 3 00 27 50

Yodogawa. A semi-evergreen, conspicuous Japanese Azalea; purplish pink brilliant double flowers in early spring; floriferous. Each 10

15 to 18 in. high\$2 75 \$25 00

1½ to 2 ft. high 5 00



Azalea Kaempferi (Great Torch Azalea)



Japanese Kurume Azaleas

Japanese Kurume Azaleas (FOR OUTDOORS AND FORCING)



Hose-in-hose

Originally, these Azaleas were imported in California from the city of Kurume, on the Island of Kyashu, Japan, where they were discovered by Mr. E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum. From California, they found their way to the East where a few progressive nurserymen saw their possibilities and at once started propagation. Although not exactly new, they are still very scarce, and most varieties on our list are offered for the first time.

For garden planting there is nothing to equal their usefulness when placed amongst broad-leaved evergreens, such as kalmia, rhododendrons, etc., being naturally protected in this manner. During the month of September, especially in a wet season when these Azaleas are making a second growth, the branches are full of sap and a light frost at this time is apt to split the bark. A thorough covering with dry hardwood leaves, such as oak or beech, allows them to be planted in borders, rockeries, beds, or in mass.

Hemlock or spruce boughs, brush, or chicken wire should be used to prevent the leaves from being blown away.

For forcing in midwinter, Kurume Azaleas are very useful, adding a wealth of color to beautify conservatories.

The term "hose-in-hose" applies to a compound flower which is composed of two similar or identical, funnel-shaped flowers, one apparently growing out of the throat of the other.

Admiration. A beautiful pure pink with large trusses of medium-sized flowers. Large, glossy green foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Apple Blossom. It resembles the apple blossom in color, being a beautiful shade of pink, shading lighter toward the center. Glossy green foliage.

Apricot. Flesh-pink with darker edging. Glossy green foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Avalanche. Pure white; very large flowers on large trusses. Glossy green foliage.

Bridesmaid. Glowing salmon flowers produced in large clusters; very prominent stamens. Small glossy green foliage.

Brilliant. Salmon-rose with deeper salmon shading toward the edge of the petals.

Bouquet Rose. The dainty, medium-sized rose-pink flowers shade much deeper toward the center, and the red stamens form a beautiful contrast. Bronze-green foliage.

Cheerfulness. Vermilion-red, shading deeper toward center. A strong-growing plant with glossy green foliage.

Cherry Blossom. Dainty light pink, with white shadings toward the center of the large flower. Large dark green foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Christmas Cheer. This name was suggested by its very brilliant coloring—a real Christmas red. Glossy green foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Daybreak. Pure light pink flowers in dense clusters; very free-flowering. Beautiful green foliage.

Delicatissima. White tinged or shaded pinkish lilac, with brown blotch. Large, dark green foliage.

Debutante. A beautiful shade of glowing salmon-pink, with lighter center, blotched with red; white stamens. Glossy green foliage.

Exquisite. Large salmon flowers. The name not only describes appearance of the flowers but also the graceful habit of the plant, and its beautiful green foliage.



JAPANESE KURUME AZALEAS, continued

Fairy. A light blush-pink, shading darker toward the edges, with darker blotch. The foliage is large and glossy.

Flame. Brilliant madder-red, with coppery suffusion; beautiful, medium-sized flowers. Glossy green foliage.

Flamingo. A fine shade of salmon-red, with darker blotch. Beautiful large light green foliage.

Hortensia. Soft pink flowers, produced in large trusses.

Lavender Queen. A fine shade of light lavender, with large white stamens, creating a beautiful effect in the large flowers. Large, dark green foliage.

Mauve Beauty. The name truly indicates the beautiful shade of mauve. The medium-sized, dainty flowers are very freely produced, transforming the plant to a solid mass of bloom.

Morning Glow. Bright rose-pink, striped and blotched darker toward the center. Glossy green foliage.

Mountain Laurel. White, with faint pink shading. Large, dark green foliage.

Orange Beauty. Orange-pink. The name truly indicates the beauty of color and large flowers in immense clusters, almost as large as rhododendron blooms.

Peach Blossom. Delicate pale salmon-pink, resembling the blossom on peach trees. Strong-growing plant. Light green foliage.

Pink Pearl. A beautiful salmon-rose, shading lighter to the center; large full trusses. Hose-in-hose type.

Snow. Large, pure white flowers, borne profusely in clusters. Beautiful glossy green foliage.

Sunstar. Dark rose-pink with carmine stripe; not a large flower but very dainty and produced freely. Dark green foliage.

Vesuvius. Fiery salmon-red, with slightly darker blotch. The flowers are of medium size and produced very freely. Dark green, glossy foliage.

Prices of preceding varieties	Each	10
8 to 10 in.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
10 to 12 in.....	3 00	27 50
12 to 14 in.....	4 00	35 00
14 to 15 in.....	5 00	45 00

Coral Bells. A pleasing coral-pink color shading deeper in the center; not a very large flower, but produced very profusely and very dainty. Small, round, glossy foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Rose. Dark carmine-pink flowers, with almost red stamens; very attractive and produced very profusely. Hose-in-hose type.

Salmon Beauty. An exceptionally fine shade of salmon-pink, with large individual flowers. Light green foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Prices of above three varieties	Each	10
8 to 10 in.....	\$3 00	\$27 50
10 to 12 in.....	4 00	35 00
12 to 14 in.....	5 00	45 00

Specimens of above varieties, prices upon application

Hardy Broad-Leaved Flowering Evergreens

ABELIA chinensis (rupestris). Hybrid Abelia. The graceful, arching stems are clothed with dark, glossy, nearly persistent leaves; white flowers tinged with pink, about an inch long, borne in profuse clusters from early summer until checked by frost. Strong, pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

ANDROMEDA. See *Leucothoe* and *Pieris*.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi. Bearberry. An excellent evergreen trailer with small, lustrous foliage bearing a multitude of red berries, especially useful for rock-gardens and as ground-cover in very light sandy soil; does very well on the seashore. Pot-grown plants, 85 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

BUXUS sempervirens. Common Tree Box. Is so deservedly popular as to need no description. It always has been and still is essentially a home plant. The glossy, aromatic foliage is always fresh and green, and, because of this, it is widely used for edging, formal gardens, tub specimens, etc. In very exposed positions, it is best to afford a little protection in winter, otherwise no special attention is needed.

Bush-form—	Each	10	100
8 to 10 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$55 00
10 to 12 in.....	90	8 00	70 00
15 to 18 in. high, 15 in. di.	5 00	45 00	375 00
18 to 20 in. high, 15 to 18 in. diam.....	6 00	55 00	

Specimen, Globe-shaped and Pyramid Boxwood. Sizes and prices on application.

BOXWOOD EDGING. We grow a large quantity, and can make special prices on larger quantities.

	100	1,000
3 to 4 in.....	\$7 00	\$60 00
4 to 5 in.....	8 00	70 00
5 to 6 in.....	12 50	

BERBERIS buxifolia (B. dulcis). A dwarf evergreen Barberry, excellent for bordering. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Juliana. This beautiful and rare evergreen variety, hardly known, is one of the best and hardiest of our broad-leaved evergreen shrubs. It stays perfectly green during the winter and blends well with plantings of rhododendron, kalmia, andromeda, and evergreens in general. To plant-lovers who always are looking for "something better," we recommend it very highly. Pot-grown plants, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

Berberis verruculosa. Warty Barberry. A very attractive evergreen Barberry of medium growth, with shiny foliage, distinctly blue underneath; forms a compact low bush. The yellow blossoms are very fragrant. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

COTONEASTER acutifolia. Peking Cotoneaster. Upright, dense shrub attaining a height of 12 feet. Elliptic dark green leaves 1 to 1½ inches long. Flowers in nodding corymbs in May and June. Purplish black fruit in September. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

bullata. Spreading shrub 6 feet high. Ovate, pale, grayish green leaves. Pinkish flowers in May and June. Red fruit in September. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Dielsiana elegans. Diels Cotoneaster. Has slender spreading, arching branches, with very persistent leaves and small, coral-red berries. Very pretty shrub. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

divaricata. Spreading Cotoneaster. Upright shrub 6 feet high. Lustrous oval leaves ½ to ¾ inch long. Pink flowers in June. Bright red fruit in September. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

foveolata. Shrub 10 feet high, with spreading branches, elliptic leaves 2 to 3 inches long and pinkish flowers in June followed by black fruit in September. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Franchetii. Franchet Cotoneaster. A beautiful, upright, dense shrub with spreading branches. Small pinkish flowers in June. Red fruit in September-October. Foliage grayish white beneath. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Cotoneaster horizontalis



Erica

Cotoneaster horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. Curious, dwarf shrub of trailing habit, fine for rockeries. It is covered with brilliant red berries in autumn and winter. The foliage turns to soft tints of red and bronze before falling.

Pot-grown plants. . . \$75 per 100. . . \$1 00 \$9 00

Pot-grown specimen plants. 2 50 22 50

microphylla. Rockspray. A dwarf shrub, with small, shiny leaves, longer than those of the former variety, and having long hairs beneath. Pretty white flowers are followed by scarlet berries; very showy. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

pannosa. Silverleaf Cotoneaster. Semi-evergreen shrub 6 feet high. Elliptic leaves, glabrous above, grayish white beneath. Red fruit in fall. A very conspicuous, handsome shrub. Not quite hardy in our northern states. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

salicifolia. Willowleaf Cotoneaster. Semi-evergreen shrub 15 feet high. Elliptic-oblong leaves. Dense corymbs of white flowers 1 to 2 inches across, in June. Bright red fruit in October and November. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Simonsii. Simon's Cotoneaster. A 4-foot shrub with spreading branches, almost evergreen, roundish oval leaves, pinkish white flowers in June and July. One of the best red-fruiting species. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Cotoneaster soongarica (*C. racemiflora soongarica*). A 4-foot shrub with erect or spreading branches, rarely prostrate, oval leaves, grayish white beneath, and beautiful red fruit. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

On account of the difficulty in transplanting field-grown Cotoneaster, we advise the use of pot-grown plants.

CRATÆGUS. See *Pyracantha*.

DAPHNE Cneorum. Garland Flower. A trailing evergreen plant, with narrow, glossy green leaves; flowers fragrant, bright pink, in round clusters at tips of branches, appearing in May and again in August. Very effective on banks and in shady places. Strong plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

ERICA. Heath. The majority of these Heaths are compact, low-growing, and as such are extremely useful for rockeries. The small foliage is densely arranged around the wiry little stems, and either when in full bloom or in midwinter makes a very pretty picture. Give some protection the first winter so that they become acclimated before receiving a check. Semi-shady location.

All varieties, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10. All our *Ericas* are strong, pot-grown, bushy plants

carnea (herbacea). Grows about 6 inches high leaves arranged in fours; nodding, bell-shaped flowers along the stems.

stricta (Corsican Heath). A compact, erect grower with pink flowers, July to September.

—**erecta**. Flowers light pink, borne at ends of branches; upright grower. 12 to 15 in. July, August.

Tetralix. A compact, silver-gray variety.

vagans rubra. Purplish red flowers. Leaves arranged in fours and fives.

vulgaris (*Calluna vulgaris*). Scotch Heather. A dense-growing shrub, with erect branches, covered with short, closely adpressed leaves. The pretty, bell-shaped flowers occur in great profusion toward tops of the shoots and are a pretty rosy color.

—**alba** (*C. vulgaris alba*). White Heather. The nodding white flowers are the only diversion from the preceding; a very pleasing contrast.

—**Alportii**. Crimson Heather. Dark crimson variety flowering in July and August.

—**aurea** (*C. vulgaris aurea*). Foliage golden in summer and red in winter; pink flowers.

—**compacta** (*C. vulgaris compacta*). A very dwarf and compact variety; pink. 9 inches.

MENZIESIA polifolia (*Dabecia polifolia*). Usually planted with heather, this pretty plant is little known in America. Dark green glossy leaves and spikes of large, drooping, purple bell-shaped flowers. 1½ feet. July to October. 50 cts. each.

—**alba**. A white variety of the above. 50 cts. each.



Ilex opaca
See page 15



EUONYMUS patens. New. A very attractive Japanese variety, with handsome, dark green foliage. Perfectly hardy in any climate. Strong bushy plants.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 00	17 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	27 00

FOR OTHER EUONYMUS, SEE PAGES 41 AND 42

ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. Has small, oval, smooth, green leaves about ½ inch long; a rapid grower, forming a dense, compact bush, which can be shaped like boxwood.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 75	35 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	5 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft.....	7 50	
12 to 15-in., pot-grown plants...	1 75	16 00
15 to 18-in., pot-grown plants...	2 25	20 00

For larger quantities, prices on application.

glabra (Prinos glaber). Inkberry; Winterberry. An upright, bushy shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height; rather narrow leaves, dark green and shiny above, pale beneath; a profusion of fine black berries in the fall.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 00	18 00
2 ft.....	\$3 to 4 00	

opaca. American Holly. A slow-growing tree, having short, spreading branches, with large, shining, thorny leaves; bright red berries in winter. Perfectly hardy.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$4 50	\$40 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	6 00	55 00

KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel; Calico Bush. Grows 8 feet high, with broad, glossy green foliage. The rose-colored flowers, in large and showy clusters at the ends of the shoots, are of elegant shape and appear in June. Fine as a single lawn plant, or with rhododendrons or other shrubbery. Once proposed as the national emblem.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 25	20 00
2 ft.....	3 50	30 00

Extra-fine bushy nursery-grown specimens.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	6 00	
3 to 3½ ft.....	10 00	
3½ to 4 ft.....	15 00	

LEUCOTHOE (Andromeda) Catesbæi. A valuable shrub for planting under trees, on the margins of woodland drives, and in other shady positions. Flowers are fine white and are borne in long, pendulous racemes, with a characteristic fragrance. The shining dark green foliage is evergreen and sometimes assumes brilliant bronze and claret shades in fall.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 25	20 00

MAHONIA Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Mahonia. A bushy shrub with many ascending branches and compound leaves which at first are fresh green, tinged purple, and in autumn assume beautiful tints of red and bronze, which are retained throughout the winter. Small bright yellow flowers in May. 2 to 2½ ft., bushy specimens \$3.50 each.



Leucothoe Catesbæi

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. One of the most valuable evergreen shrubs for dense shade. Has low habit, sometimes even trailing. Fine, glossy, light green leaves in abundance. Greenish white flowers in May or June, arranged in spikes. Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100, \$120 per 1,000.

PIERIS floribunda (Andromeda floribunda.) Mountain Andromeda. Low, compact, evergreen shrub with small dark green leaves. Young branches and leaf-stalks dull red and hairy. Pretty white flowers borne in small, dense, upright panicles at the ends of branches. Pot-grown plants, 1 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

japonica (Andromeda japonica). Grows a little higher and more irregular than the preceding variety, but remains compact. Branches and foliage quite smooth. Leaves narrow and toothed, crowded at the ends of the shoots. Panicles of buds dull red, opening white in spring. Foliage spotted bronzy red in winter.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
1½ ft.....	3 00	27 50
2 ft.....	4 00	

PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandii. Laland Firethorn. Evergreen Thorn. White flowers, orange-colored berries. The leaves are rich and glossy.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft., pot-grown plants....	\$2 00	\$18 00
1½ to 2 ft., pot-grown plants....	3 00	27 00

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum. Leatherleaf Viburnum. A striking evergreen shrub with remarkable foliage; the leaves are 8 to 9 inches long and 2 to 2½ inches broad, prettily crinkled. The upper surface is a wonderful deep green, and lustrous; brownish colored hairs cover the under surface. Flowers yellowish white, followed by deep red berries; very rare. Pot-grown plants, \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.



Pyracantha coccinea Lalandii



Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) for the lawn

Deciduous Ornamental and Shade Trees



WHILE the collection of trees growing in our Nurseries is very extensive, and comprises almost every variety of any value, we have used extra precaution in the compilation of the following list, selecting only such kinds as possess distinctive decorative merit, and are suitable for lawn, park, avenue and street plantings. Deciduous trees can be safely planted in spring, after the frost has left the ground, before new growth has appeared, and in the autumn, after the foliage and wood ripen, until the ground freezes in winter. We cannot too strongly impress upon intending purchasers the importance of the proper preparation of the ground before planting. The popular method of squeezing a fine, healthy tree into a hole half the size in diameter of the roots, afterward filling in with hard-pan, has proved, beyond doubt, the common cause of failure, which is generally attributed to some fault or deficiency of the tree.

To insure successful results, the ground should be properly prepared previous to planting, enriching the soil, if necessary, with well-decayed manure. The hole should be dug at least 2 feet wider in diameter than the ball of roots; the depth will be governed by the nursery soil-line as indicated on stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil and firmly pressing.

If you are not ready to plant the trees promptly upon their arrival, they should be immediately unpacked and heeled-in. This means opening a trench, placing the trees in an upright position, and thoroughly covering the roots with fine soil, pressing down firmly, which will prevent drying out of the roots. Do not unpack trees if weather is freezing. Should they arrive in a frozen condition or during severe weather, put them in a cool place, free from frost, until perfectly thawed. If deciduous trees or shrubs are delayed in transit, so as to become dried or shriveled, they should be completely buried—roots, trunk and branches—allowing them to remain several days before planting.

Trees marked with an asterisk (*) are of a pendulous or weeping habit

ACER. Maple. No family of trees is more widely used for general purposes than the Maples. This is not only because of the large number of species, but because of the fine effects produced in general outline and fall tints, so valuable to the landscape designer. The foliage gives a pleasing shade and is retained until late fall.

dasycarpum (saccharinum). Silver Maple. Large-sized tree; rapid grower. Foliage deeply cut, five-lobed, bright green above and silvery white underneath. A good all-round tree as it adapts itself to a variety of soils and conditions. Each

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. diam.....\$4 00

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. diam..... 5 00

14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3-in. diam..... 6 50

—**Wieri.** Wier Cutleaf Maple. A beautiful tree with delicately cut leaves and graceful, drooping branches. Very vigorous grower. Each

8 to 10 ft.....\$3 50

ginnala (tataricum ginnala). Amur Maple. Small foliage, prettily cut and lobed; turns a bright red in autumn and opens in very early spring. An excellent variety and one that is very popular. Each

2½ to 3 ft., bushy.....\$1 25

Acer platanoides. Norway Maple. Vigorous-growing tree of spreading, rounded form, but compact habit. Splendid shade tree. Foliage dark, shining green, generally five-lobed and almost 7 inches across, turning to a pale yellow in fall. One of the best for lawn and street planting and very largely used for that purpose. Each 10

10 to 12 ft., 1½-in. diam.....\$4 50 \$42 50

12 to 14 ft., 2-in. diam..... 6 50 60 00

14 to 16 ft., 2½-in. diam..... 9 00 80 00

15 to 17 ft., 3-in. diam.....15 00

Larger quantities and specimens, prices on application.

—**globosum.** Globe Maple. Fine, ball-shaped variety; standard form excellent for lawn and formal effects. 4-yr. head, \$7.50.

—**Schwedleri.** Schwedler's Norway Maple. A valuable variety; young shoots and leaves of a bright purple, in the older leaves changing to purplish green. One of the most useful and handsome of all the purple-leaved Maples. Each

1½ to 1¾-in. cal.....\$6 00

1¾ to 2-in. cal..... 7 50

2 to 2½-in. cal.....10 00



Acer pseudoplatanus. Sycamore Maple. Very quick-growing tree with handsome, spreading form. Bold, dark green foliage, five-lobed with large teeth. An excellent lawn or shade tree; also fine for seashore planting. Each

8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. diam..\$3 50

rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple. Large tree. Leaves five-lobed and unequally toothed, green above, pale or glaucous below, turning to bright scarlet in autumn; flowers red or scarlet; fruit red. Very valuable tree for street or park planting, and for wet situations. Each

8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2-in.

cal.....\$4 00

10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½-in.

cal..... 6 00

saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple. Of vigorous growth and more or less pyramidal form; leaves are smooth and palmately five-lobed, glaucous beneath. The coloring is magnificent during the fall months. Extensively used for street planting and makes a fine specimen tree on the lawn. Each

8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½-in. cal.....\$2 50

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal..... 4 00

12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal..... 5 00

JAPANESE MAPLES, Acer japonicum and palmatum. These dwarf Maples are extremely useful in landscape schemes, for their wonderful coloring and fascinating habit. The foliage of the various species is widely different, some being so delicately cut as to be a mere network, and in color they range from vivid fresh green to deep purplish red. Planted separately, they develop into magnificent specimens, and beautiful effects can be obtained by grouping them.

japonicum aureum. Golden Moon Maple. Foliage shaded in gold, with suffusions of green. Contrasts most beautifully with the darker shades of green in the shrubby planting.



Japanese Maple

Price of Acer japonicum aureum	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$6 50	\$60 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	8 00	70 00
3 to 4 ft.....	12 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	15 00	

japonicum Parsonsii (japonicum filicifolium). Fern-leaf Maple. Large foliage, delicate green, deeply lobed. Coloring, blood-red in fall. Each

Specimens, 7 to 8 ft.....\$40 00

Specimens, 8 to 9 ft..... 50 00

palmatum (polymorphum). Japanese Maple. Has small, star-shaped leaves which in autumn gradually assume a bronzy red tint, beginning at the edges. Grows a little taller than *A. japonicum*, with a picturesque habit. Young shoots are bright red. Each

1½ to 2 ft..\$1 50 | 2½ to 3 ft.....\$2 50

2 to 2½ ft.. 2 00

—**atropurpureum.** Bloodleaf Japanese Maple. Very conspicuous, medium-sized bush or tree with blood-red foliage. A wonderful addition to the lawn. Each

Pot-grown plants, 8 to 10 in....\$17 50

Field-grown plants, 1½ to 2 ft... 6 00

Extra-fine bushy spec., 7 to 8 ft... 60 00

—**dissectum.** Threadleaf Maple. Beautiful feathery form; delicately cut leaves of beautiful light green. Each

6 to 7-ft. spread, specimens.....\$35 00

7 to 8-ft. spread, specimens..... 40 00

ÆSCULUS glabra. Ohio Buckeye. Foliage arranged in fives and very smooth. Flowers greenish yellow. Each

10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.....\$4 50

12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal..... 6 00

12 to 14 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal..... 7 50

Hippocastanum. European White-flowering Horse-Chestnut. A compact, handsome tree; leaves with seven leaflets from a common point. Foliage appears very early in spring; white-spotted flowers produced in large, erect trusses. Each

8 to 10 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.....\$4 50

10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal..... 6 00

Specimens, 12 to 18 ft..... 15 00

Baumannii (Hippocastanum fl.-pl.). Double White-flowering Horse-Chestnut. A superb variety, with very double, white flowers. Panicles large; produces no fruit; develops a fine symmetrical head. Each

6 to 8 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.....\$5 00

8 to 10 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal..... 6 50

Specimens.....\$10 to 50 00



Æsculus Hippocastanum



Betula alba

AILANTHUS glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. Rapid grower, with feathery, tropical-looking foliage, sometimes 6 feet in length; the terminal panicles of flowers are greenish white. Has a hardy constitution, withstanding harsh treatment, which makes it particularly good for planting in smoky cities. Each 10

5 to 6 ft. . . . \$1 50 | 6 to 7 ft. . . . \$2 00

ALNUS incana. Speckled Alder. Broadly oval leaves, with small sharp teeth, quite downy beneath. Each 10

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal. . . . \$3 50 \$31 00

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal. . . . 5 00 45 00

14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal. . . . 6 50

—**pinnatifida (laciniata).** Featherleaf Alder. A striking cut-leaved variety with leaves pinnately lobed, or cleft with dentate lobes. Each 10

8 to 10 ft. . . . \$5 00

ARALIA spinosa. Devil's Walking-stick. Has compound leaves of enormous size; thick spiny stems with large panicles of white flowers. Each 10

3 ft. . . . \$0 75 \$6 50

5 to 6 ft. . . . 1 25

6 to 8 ft. . . . 1 75

8 to 10 ft. . . . 2 25

BETULA alba. European White Birch. Rapid grower; bark silvery white; branches spray-like; leaves triangular and assume rich tints in autumn. Each 10

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal. . . . \$4 00

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal. . . . 6 00

13 to 15 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal. . . . 8 00

—**atropurpurea.** The foliage is of rich, metallic purple on upper surface and paler beneath. Branches sub-pendulous. Very effective. 10 to 12 ft., \$5 each.

*—**laciniata gracilis pendula.** Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. Probably the most graceful of weeping trees. Leaves deeply and irregularly cut. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. . . . \$2 00

8 to 10 ft. . . . 5 00

Betula lenta. Cherry or Black Birch. Very handsome native tree; leaves have hairy nerves and stalks; young bark aromatic and agreeable. Each 10

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal. . . . \$3 00

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal. . . . 5 00

14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal. . . . 6 50

populifolia. Gray Birch or American White Birch. Medium size tree, smooth white bark; younger branches almost black, turning white when older, slender branches inclined to droop. Each 10

8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½-in. cal. . . \$2 25 \$20 00

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal. . . . 3 00 27 00

CARPINUS Betulus. European Hornbeam. The leaves are of a regular, oval shape, with sharp teeth and undulated surface. Golden in autumn. Very hard wood. Excellent for windbreaks. Each 10

6 to 8 ft. . . . \$3 00 \$27 00

8 to 10 ft. . . . 4 50 40 00

10 to 12 ft. . . . 6 00 54 00

caroliniana (americana). American Hornbeam. Leaves elliptical, doubly serrated and almost smooth; makes a good tree; it is also useful for hedging. Each 10

8 to 10 ft. . . . \$4 00 \$36 00

10 to 12 ft. . . . 5 50

12 to 14 ft. . . . 7 50

CATALPA Bungei. Manchurian Catalpa. Makes a dense head of heart-shaped leaves. Globe-shaped standards. Each 10

Stems 4 to 6 ft., heads 15 to 18 in. . \$2 50 \$22 50

Stems 4 to 6 ft., heads 1½ to 2 ft. . 4 00 35 00

Stems 4 to 6 ft., heads 2 to 2½ ft. . 5 00 45 00

speciosa. Western Catalpa. An effective, tropical-looking lawn tree, with very fragrant blossoms of purple and white, produced in pyramidal clusters a foot long; the leaves are slender and downy, and the fruit is longer than in *C. bignonioides*; flowers in June. 6 to 8 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

CELTIS occidentalis. Nettle Tree. A fine native tree with rough, bright green leaves, hairy underneath and sharply toothed. A desirable specimen tree. Each 10

8 to 10 ft. . . . \$3 00 \$27 00

10 to 12 ft. . . . 4 50 40 00

CERASUS. See *Prunus*.

CERCIS canadensis. American Red-bud. Fine native tree of medium size; heart-shaped green leaves; flowers reddish purple, arranged in fascicles right on the bark of the limbs. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. . . . \$0 75 \$6 50

3 to 4 ft. . . . 1 00 9 00



Catalpa Bungei



CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. Katsura Tree. Medium-sized; leaves heart-shaped and purplish when young, like those of the Judas tree; pyramidal form and smooth bark. 5 to 7 ft., \$3 each, \$27 for 10.

CORNUS florida. White-flowering Dogwood. Shrub or small tree with wavy foliage; glaucous underneath. Flowers are 4 inches wide, composed of four white bracts. Very fine. Each 10

5 to 6 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
6 to 7 ft.	3 75	35 00
7 to 8 ft.	5 00	

florida pendula. Weeping Dogwood. The white flowers, borne on long, pendulous branches, make this tree one of the most valuable for the lawn. 6-ft. stem, \$7.50 each.

—**rubra.** Red-flowering Dogwood. A good bright pink Dogwood. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.	\$5 00	\$45 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00	54 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 00	60 00

DIMORPHANTHUS. See *Aralia*.

FAGUS americana (ferruginea). American Beech. Beautiful tree with light gray bark. One of our finest native trees. 5 to 6 ft., \$5 each.

sylvatica. European or English Beech. Smaller leaves than *F. americana* and very glossy. Develops into an imposing spectacle. Each 10

5 to 6 ft.	\$4 00	\$35 00
6 to 8 ft.	5 00	
8 to 10 ft.	7 50	
10 to 12 ft.	\$10 to 15 00	

—**asplenifolia.** Fern-leaved Beech. Very beautiful form, with finely cut leaves and the same pleasing smooth bark as the others. Each

5 to 6 ft., very bushy.	\$8 00
6 to 8 ft., very bushy.	10 00

—**grandidentata.** Beautiful, pyramidal grower; the edges of the leaves are deeply cut. Each

8 to 10 ft.	\$10 00	10 to 12 ft.	\$15 00
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—**atropurpurea.** Dark Purple-leaved Beech. An excellent tree for the lawn, making wonderful specimens with tremendous spread. The lower branches droop gracefully to the ground in up-turned bow fashion. No lawn is complete without it. Each

5 to 6 ft.	\$6 00	8 to 10 ft.	\$10 00
6 to 8 ft.	7 50	10 to 12 ft.	\$12.50 to 25 00



Cornus florida

Fagus sylvatica purpurea. Copper Beech. An elegant tree growing 40 to 50 feet high. The foliage is copper colored. Each

5 to 6 ft.	\$5 50	8 to 10 ft.	\$9 00
6 to 8 ft.	7 00	10 to 12 ft.	\$12.50 to 20 00

—**pendula.** Weeping Beech. The main stem and branches droop over in a picturesque, natural manner. Fine, large, wavy leaves. Each

6 to 7-ft. stems.	\$8 00
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—**Riversii.** Rivers' Purple Beech. Medium-sized, regular and pyramidal in form; foliage of a rich dark purple. Each

6 to 8 ft.	\$7 50	8 to 10 ft.	\$10 00
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Fagus sylvatica purpurea on left



FRAXINUS americana. White Ash. A splendid, tall-growing tree. Foliage dark green above and light silvery beneath, fading to golden yellow.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 50	

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). Maidenhair Tree. A remarkable tree of spreading growth in age. Deep green, thick leaves, similar in shape to those of the maidenhair fern. Rapid grower and very hardy. As a specimen or avenue tree it excels, having a very picturesque outline and retaining its leaves until very late autumn.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
8 to 10 ft.....	3 75	
10 to 12 ft.....	5 00	

GLEDITSIA triacanthos. Thorny Honey Locust. A fine, hardy, rapid-growing tree, with delicate foliage, long twisted pods, and thorns 3 to 4 inches long. Fine for hedges.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 50	13 50

GYMNOCLADUS dioica (*canadensis*). Kentucky Coffee Tree. A fine ornamental tree, with a distinct, clean appearance. Rapid, erect grower, with feathery, bluish, compound foliage; interesting in winter, with its flat reddish seed-pods.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00

HALESIA tetraptera. Silver Bell; Snowdrop Tree. Light, irregular habit, forming a round head; leaves dark green above and pale green below. Lovely pure white flowers, resembling those of the snowdrop, but larger.

	Each	10
Bushy—		
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
5 to 6 ft.....	2 50	22 50

KELREUTERIA paniculata. Varnish Tree. A charming small tree, with glossy, divided foliage, having fine autumn tints and large, terminal panicles of showy, golden yellow flowers in July. A very desirable lawn tree. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip. Tree. A noble-looking pyramidal tree, with clean trunk. Leaves are alternate and having long stalks. They are of an unusual shape, giving the impression of having the top cut off. The conspicuous flowers are of striking shape and yellow color.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
8 to 10 ft.....	3 00	27 00

MAGNOLIA acuminata. A beautiful, pyramidal-growing tree; large foliage; greenish white flowers and rose-colored fruits. An excellent tree for use as a lawn specimen, and very showy in bloom and fruit.

	Each	10
8 to 9 ft.....	\$4 50	\$40 00

glauca. Sweet Bay. Foliage glossy green, very glaucous on under surface; white flowers in June and throughout summer; very fragrant.

	Each
Bushy plants—	
2 to 3 ft....	\$3 50 3 to 4 ft.....\$4 50

Kobus. Kobus Magnolia. 4 to 5 ft., bushy, \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

macrophylla. Big-leaf Magnolia. 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Soulangeana. The largest of the Chinese varieties. Flowers white, with rosy purple at base of petals. The general effect is ruddy pink. Blooms in profusion; very popular.

	Each
3½ to 4 ft.....	\$12 50
4 to 4½ ft.....	15 00
6 to 7-ft. specimens.....	35 00

—**Alexandrina.** Flowers similar to those of *M. Soulangeana* but appearing earlier.

	Each
2½ to 3 ft..	\$9 00 3 to 4 ft.....\$12 50

—**Lennei.** Lenne's Magnolia. Foliage large; flowers cup-shaped, dark purple; very showy; finest of the purple Magnolias.

	Each
3½ to 4 ft..	\$12 50 4 to 4½ ft.....\$15 00

—**nigra.** Purple Lily Magnolia. Darkest purple flowers of all Magnolias; blooms later than the other Chinese varieties (late in May).

	Each
2½ to 3 ft..	\$9 00 3 to 3½ ft.....\$12 50

stellata (*Halleana*). Dwarf species, with pure white, semi-double flowers appearing before foliage; very beautiful with narrow petals and starry form, delicate fragrance. 2½ to 3 ft., \$8 each.



Magnolia tree in bloom



Morus alba pendula

***MORUS alba pendula.** Mulberry. Weeping habit and round head, the long, thin branches forming an umbrella-like structure. Each 10
5 to 6 ft., 1-yr.-head.....\$3 50 \$31 00
5 to 6 ft., 2-yr.-head.....5 00 45 00

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sourwood. The long, loose panicles of flowers appear in July, and when the blooming season is over, the long leaves, so far shining green, change to a conspicuous bronzy red. Both foliage and stems are quite smooth.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft.....\$1 00 \$9 00
3 to 4 ft.....1 50 13 50

PHELODENDRON amurense. Chinese Cork Tree. The spreading branches form a broad, round head. The gray bark is very corky and smooth. The black fruits emit a turpentine odor when crushed. Good for dry situations; dark green foliage, resembling that of the Ailanthus, and giving a tropical effect to the planting. 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50 each.

PLATANUS orientalis. Oriental Plane. A superb tree of gigantic proportions, extensively used in Europe for park, street, and avenue planting, and is a favorite in this country. Dense foliage of bright green, generally five-lobed. The bark peels off the trunk and branches in autumn, leaving the whole tree of a creamy white all through the winter; the globular fruits are prickly and hang on through winter. As a shade tree, cannot be excelled.

Each 10
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal....\$4 25 \$37 50
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal.....5 50 50 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.....7 00 60 00
13 to 15 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.....10 00
Specimens.....\$12.50 to 25 00

Larger quantities and sizes, prices on application.

POPULUS alba nivea. Silver Poplar. A very conspicuous tree. Foliage green above, silvery white and downy beneath, making a wonderful contrast. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.

Populus Bolleana. Poplar. Grows 60 to 80 feet high. Similar in habit to the Lombardy Poplar; very emphatic and a distinct-looking tree; has silvery white foliage. Each 10
5 to 6 ft.....\$1 25 \$10 00
Spec., 18 to 20 ft., 4 to 5-in. cal....25 00

nigra italica (fastigiata). Lombardy or Italian Poplar. One of our most ornamental and picturesque trees; of remarkably rapid growth and erect habit; triangular leaves smaller than preceding. Admirable for formal and general landscape effects and very largely planted for that purpose.

Each 10
8 to 10 ft.....\$1 50 \$13 50
14 to 16 ft.....6 00 54 00
Specimens.....\$10 to 75 00
Larger quantities, prices on application.

PRUNUS (Cerasus) avium. Mazzard Cherry. White flowers in early spring, followed by sweet black fruit; leaves slightly pendulous. Each 10
5 to 6 ft.....\$1 00 \$9 00
6 to 8 ft.....1 50 13 50

Japanese Flowering Cherries

Amanogawa (Prunus lannesiana erecta). Fastigate habit; when mature assumes a columnar form. Semi-double, soft pink flowers. Each

3 to 4 ft.....\$3 50 | 5 to 6 ft.....\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.....5 00

Benishi. A good variety with double rosy pink flowers shading to bluish. 4 to 5 ft., \$5 each.

Gyoiko (P. lannesiana, Gioiko). A very floriferous variety with greenish yellow flowers, having red stripes, and turning pink when fully open. Each

3 to 4 ft.....\$3 50 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$5 00

Higurashi (P. lannesiana amabilis). Double rose-pink flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each.

Hosokawanoi (P. lannesiana, Hosokawa-odora). Double shell-pink flowers. Each

3 to 4 ft.....\$3 50 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$5 00

James H. Veitch (Fugenzo; P. serrulata sachalinensis, Fugenzo). One of the very best varieties. The large, double pink flowers with reddish green calyx make a strong contrast with the foliage. Each

3 to 4 ft.....\$3 50
4 to 5 ft.....5 00
5 to 6 ft.....6 00



Platanus orientalis



Salix babylonica

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES, continued

Mount Fuji (*Shirote*; *P. lannesiana*, *Shirote*). One of the very best white varieties. Flowers very large, double, white, very conspicuous. Each

3 to 4 ft.\$3 50 | 5 to 6 ft.\$6 00

4 to 5 ft. 5 00 | 6 to 7 ft. 7 50

Rosea pendula (*Shidare-Higan*; *P. subhirtella pendula*). Weeping Japanese Cherry. This, no doubt, is one of the most beloved Japanese Cherries. As a lawn tree, it can hardly be excelled. The weeping, slender branches are covered with a multitude of light pink flowers which appear way before any of the other Japanese Cherries come in bloom. Crown on 5½ to 6-ft. stem, \$6 each, \$50 for 10.

Shirofugen (*P. serrulata sachalinensis albo-rosea*). Large, double, pinkish white flowers. Each

3 to 4 ft.\$3 50 | 5 to 6 ft.\$6 00

4 to 5 ft. 5 00

Toranoo. Excellent variety with double rosy pink flowers. 4 to 5 ft., \$5 each.

QUERCUS bicolor. Swamp White Oak. A stately tree with light grayish brown, scaly bark. Foliage deeply lobed with whitish hairs beneath; the leaves turn to bright, handsome scarlet in autumn. 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal., \$6.50 each, \$60 for 10.

coccinea. Scarlet Oak. A native tree of fine, rapid growth, remarkable for its bright shining foliage which is about 6 to 8 inches long, deeply lobed; has fine autumn coloring. Each

10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.\$6 50

12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal. 9 00

palustris. Pin Oak. A superb and very distinct tree, with graceful, drooping branches. Pleasing bright green foliage, deeply lobed, with sharp points, changing to deep red in autumn. Very valuable as a lawn tree and for avenues.

Price of *Quercus palustris*

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½-in. cal.	\$4 00	\$35 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal.	5 00	45 00
11 to 13 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal.	6 00	54 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	7 50	
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.	10 00	
13 to 15 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal.	15 00	

Phellos. Willow Oak. Very distinct variety with long, narrow leaves and smooth bark. Wonderful fall coloring, red and bronze; makes a compact, shapely head. Each

6 to 8 ft.\$5 00

8 to 10 ft. 7 50

Prinus (Chestnut Oak). A very rapid grower whose leaves closely resemble those of the chestnut. Each

8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½-in. cal.\$4 00

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal. 5 00

12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal. 6 00

Robur fastigiata (*pyramidalis*). Green Pyramidal Oak. Handsome, monumental pyramidal Oak, with dark green foliage. A fine subject for formal work. 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2¼-in. cal., \$10 each.

rubra. American Red Oak. Splendid tree of stately aspect; quickly develops a broad, round head. The shiny leaves are 5 to 9 inches long, and deepen into red in autumn. A handsome tree, either for the lawn or for avenues. Each

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal.\$4 00

10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal. 6 00

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal. 7 50

14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal. 10 00

14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal. 15 00

ROBINIA hispida. Hairy Locust. Very low and shrubby, with beautiful, clear pink flowers in loose racemes. All parts of the plant, except the flowers, are bristly or hairy. Each

2 to 3 ft.\$0 75 | 3 to 4 ft.\$1 50

—**rosea**. We have a distinct improved variety with large clear pink, wistaria-like trusses. Pot-grown plants, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

Pseudoacacia. Common Locust. Medium-sized, rapid-growing tree, with light green, smooth foliage. The racemes of fragrant, white, pea-shaped blossoms are produced in abundance. This tree is renowned for its tough, indestructible hard wood. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

***SALIX babylonica**. Common Weeping Willow. Wavy, bright green foliage, borne on very slender, pendent branches. An old favorite. Each

8 to 10 ft.\$2 50 | Specimens.\$10 to \$50 00

10 to 12 ft. 4 00

Caprea. Pussy Willow. Leaves rather broad, light green covered with hairs, whitish on under surface; opening catkins or flowers very conspicuous in early spring; small tree with ascending branches. Each

4 to 6 ft.\$1 25

6 to 8 ft. 2 00

Larger quantities, prices on application.

***elegantissima**. Thurlow's Weeping Willow. Long, spreading branches, beautifully drooping, with yellow bark spotted brown. One of the handsomest of all weeping forms of the Willow. Each

8 to 10 ft.\$2 50 | 10 to 12 ft.\$4 00

incana (*rosmarinifolia*). Long, thin branches, and leaves 5 inches long, but very narrow, with silvery hairs underneath. Very graceful. Each

2 to 3 ft.\$0 75

3 to 4 ft. 1 00

pentandra (*laurifolia*). Laurel-leaf Willow. Shining dark green foliage. Vigorous grower and very ornamental. Each

5 to 6 ft.\$1 00

6 to 7 ft. 1 25

vitellina aurea. Golden Willow. Grows into a large tree, with short, thick trunk. The golden yellow branches contrast effectively with the white under-surface of the leaves. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.



SORBUS Aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. A fine tree, dense and regular; covered all summer with great clusters of scarlet berries. 6 to 8 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

*—**pendula.** Weeping Mountain Ash. The long, slender branches are recurved and form a parasol-like arrangement. Very choice for lawns. 6 to 7 ft., \$6 each.

TILIA cordata. Forms a large tree with numerous branches and twigs; bark is reddish brown and smooth; leaves rather small, thin, heart-shaped, pale green below with tufts of brownish hairs on vein junctions. Flowers late, sweetly scented. Each
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal. \$15 00
12 to 14 ft., 3½ to 4-in. cal. 20 00

platyphyllos. Broad-leaved European Linden. Superb tree, with immense, oblique foliage; fragrant yellow flowers appear very early. A majestic and striking tree for the avenue or lawn.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal.	\$4 50	\$40 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal.	6 00	55 00
11 to 13 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	7 50	
11 to 13 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.	10 00	

tomentosa (argentea). White or Silver Linden. Distinct, ornamental shade tree of pyramidal form and dense, compact habit; leaves are large and have an effective silvery sheen underneath; very fine for lawns and avenues. A largely planted sort.

	Each	
8 to 10 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal.	\$6 00	
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	7 50	
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.	10 00	
13 to 15 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal.	15 00	
14 to 16 ft., 3½ to 4-in. cal.	\$20 to 25 00	
Specimens, 4 to 10-in. cal.	\$30 to 200 00	

vulgaris (europæa). European Linden. Fine, large, pyramidal tree. Foliage plentiful, forming a dense shade. Very fragrant when in bloom. Very adaptable, with a good constitution.

	Each	
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal.	\$6 00	
13 to 15 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	7 50	
13 to 15 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.	10 00	
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal.	15 00	
Specimen, 5 to 10-in. cal.	\$40 to 200 00	

ULMUS americana. American White or Water Elm. One of the noblest and most beauti-

Ulmus americana, continued

ful of our native trees, with prettily serrated leaves; very tall-growing and stately.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal.	\$4 00	\$35 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal.	5 00	45 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	6 00	55 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.	8 00	
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal.	10 00	

Larger quantities and prices on application.

campestris. English Elm. Used extensively in Europe as a shade tree. It grows higher than American Elm, but not as wide. The bark is light gray and smooth.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal.	\$6 00	\$55 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	7 50	
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.	10 00	

foliacea umbraculifera (umbraculifera). A striking form of an Elm with a clean straight stem, having a light gray bark. Much branched at top, forming a compact, globe-shaped head, densely covered with rather small leaves.

Standards—Specimens. 8-ft. stems; total height 12 ft., \$35 each.

—**Wheatleyi (campestris Wheatleyi).** Wheatley's Pyramidal Elm. This is the most attractive pyramidal Elm for avenue and street planting, with rather small leaves; retains its verdure the entire summer. Vigorous grower; very straight; branched from ground up.

	Each	
10 to 12 ft., 3½ to 4-in. cal.	\$20 00	
12 to 14 ft., 4 to 4½-in. cal.	25 00	

***glabra pendula (montana pendula).** Camperdown Weeping Elm. One of the finest drooping lawn trees, the long branches spread horizontally in an attractive way, and then gracefully turn down. 7-ft. stem, 1½-ft. cal., \$5 each.



Young American Elms

Our Special Illustrated Rose Catalogue is replete with varieties of Roses for every kind of planting. Mailed on request



Malus floribunda in foreground with Prunus Cerasus on the lawn

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs



REGULAR massing is the most picturesque method of shrub planting, and a selection of varieties suitable for every requirement can be made from the following extensive list.

Should the shrubs arrive in a frozen condition, thaw out gradually in a cool place.

When planting, the best way to maintain a balance between roots and branches is to cut the latter back to half their length. The holes should be made large enough to allow the roots to be spread out in a natural way. Firm planting is essential to the future well-being of the shrubs. Leave a shallow depression around the plant, so that water will not flow away. The top-soil should be kept loose to a depth of 2 to 3 inches; this aids in retaining the moisture. Annual pruning should be done directly after flowering. The old, scraggy wood and spindly shoots should be cut out. If heavy bushes are desired, we have many specimens that will produce immediate effect.

We fill every order with shrubs dug fresh from our Nurseries, as winter storing decreases their vitality.

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum (*Aralia pentaphylla*).

A distinct, ornamental shrub, with graceful, arching branches and bright green foliage, borne in fives and sevens. Admirably adapted for banks and slopes.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 80 \$6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00 7 50

ÆSCULUS parviflora (*P. macrostachya*). Dwarf

Horse-Chestnut. Very handsome for the lawn; smooth leaves and white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$5 each.

ALTHÆA. Rose of Sharon. In variety. Each

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00 7 50
Standards, strong plants.....	6 00

AMELANCHIER canadensis (*Botryapium*). Common Dwarf Juneberry.

A very fine, early-flowering variety, bearing showy white flowers, which are succeeded by small, purplish fruits; the young leaves are covered with white hairs.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75 3 to 4 ft.....\$1 00

AMORPHA fruticosa. Indigo Bush. A strong-growing shrub 8 to 10 feet high, having compound feathery foliage and finger-like spikes of indigo-colored flowers; blooms early in June.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 65 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	85 6 50

ANDROMEDA. See *Oxydendrum* and *Zenobia*.

ARALIA pentaphylla. See *Acanthopanax*.



ARONIA (Pyrus) arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. Very ornamental shrub with leaves having woolly under surface; bright autumn tints; pure white flowers and bright red berries.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 85	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	

melanocarpa (nigra). Black Chokeberry. Has smooth leaves and large black berries.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50

AZALEA. See also page 10. For brilliant coloring and profusion of bloom, there are no other shrubs that can rival the Azaleas. When in bloom the whole bush is one mass of color, varying in softness, according to variety, from pure soft solid tone to flaming tints of the Mollis varieties. With conditions similar to hybrid rhododendrons, i. e., semi-shady and moist, they flourish remarkably well and any extra care, such as a mulch of leaf-mold each fall, will be repaid by a wonderful floral display the following spring.

arborescens. Sweet Azalea. Flowers white, tinged pink, borne profusely. Blooms in June and July.

	Each	10
1½ ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	

calendulacea (lutea) Flame Azalea. Most brilliant orange-red flowering shrub yet known. Grows vigorously and bears its flowers in great clusters in May and June.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
1½ to 2 ft.	3 50	30 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	

mollis. Chinese Azalea. They are quite hardy in this latitude, and thrive under ordinary garden treatment, but do best in a protected spot, where they are partially shaded. Useful for undergrowth among tall trees or as a border for large shrubberies. Blooms in April and May.

Mixed colors—	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$2 50	\$22 50
15 to 18 in.	3 50	31 00
1½ to 2 ft.	4 50	40 00

nudiflora. Pinxter Flower. Free-flowering; showy pink flowers in April and May. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

occidentalis. Flowers white, tinted rose; very fragrant and hardy, flowers very late. Rare. Blooms in June. 2 to 2½ ft., \$6 each.

pontica. These, the Hardy Ghent Azaleas, have always been very popular, but are not used in mass enough to appreciate their wonderful beauty. The lustrous leaves when young are covered with silky hair, and in autumn turn to dull red and brown. In association with rhododendrons, they make a fine effect; for best results should be treated similarly.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$2 75	\$25 00
15 to 18 in.	3 75	35 00
2 to 4 ft., specimens	\$7.50 to 25 00	



Azalea lutea

Azalea poukhanensis. Korean Azalea. Grows to a height of 3 feet. The flowers are 2 inches across, pale lilac-purple with purplish brown spots on upper lobes. Flowers in May. Very hardy. 1 to 1½ ft. \$2.50 each.

Vaseyi. Southern Azalea. A tall, slim grower, bearing rosy white flowers in April before the leaves appear. Foliage colors dark crimson in the fall. Profuse bloomer. A very decorative variety which deserves a place in every planting. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

viscosa. Flowers white, tinged rose; fine for swampy ground. It bears its fragrant flowers in profusion in late June or July.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	31 00

BACCHARIS halimifolia. Groundsel Tree. A native shrub. Grows well at the seashore. It has dark green foliage and white, fluffy clusters of seed-vessels, in September and last until after frost. 2½ to 3½ ft., \$1 each.



Berries of *Berberis Thunbergii*



BERBERIS ilicifolia. Large, shining dark green leaves, which hold until late in winter. Fine for planting near the house. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

Thunbergii. A beautiful Japan variety of dwarf habit. The spray-like branches have spines on them, and are covered with small foliage, changing to beautiful red in autumn. It bears a mass of bright scarlet fruit, which is very attractive during the winter months. Very desirable for grouping; a fine low hedge plant. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft., bushy.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 2½ ft., bushy.....	75	6 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	1 00	8 00
Globe-shaped specimens, 3 ft.....	10 00	

For larger quantities, see Hedge Plants, page 39

—**minor.** Box Barberry. A dwarf form of the Japanese Barberry; excellent for edging or bordering.

	Each	10
8 to 12 in.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
12 to 15 in.....	50	4 50
Pot-grown plants.....	50	4 50

BUDDLEIA amplissima. A new variety having extremely long racemes of delicately shaded lilac flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Lindleyana. Choice purplish violet flowers in long, dense racemes which stand erect. Pale green leaves, 2 to 4 inches long. Grows 3 to 6 feet high. Blooms all summer. 50 cts. each.

magnifica (variabilis magnifica). A truly beautiful form of the above species with deep purple-lilac flowers, borne in long, graceful panicles, commencing to open in midsummer and continuing until frost. The long, gray-green leaves add greatly to its beauty, and in every way it is a good addition to late-blooming shrubs. Strong clumps, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

superba. An exceptionally beautiful variety. The flower-spikes are much larger than the above varieties, and also very full and more uniform. Distinct bluish lilac flowers. \$1 each.

CALLICARPA purpurea. Chinese Beautyberry. Small, whitish flowers in August and September, followed by beautiful purple fruit, borne in clusters, and remaining until midwinter. Very choice. 1½ to 2 ft., 85 cts. each, \$6 for 10.



Buddleia magnifica

CALYCANTHUS floridus. Common Sweet Shrub. Large, handsome foliage, generally rough on upper surface; double, chocolate-colored flowers which have a pleasing spicy odor. Very ornamental shrub.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 00	8 00

CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian Pea Tree. A shrub or low tree having pea-shaped, yellow flowers in May; leaves have eight to twelve leaflets.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	8 00

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Button Bush. A tall native shrub, with lustrous leaves and globular heads of white flowers in July.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	1 00	8 00

CHÆNOMELES. See Cydonia.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe. A choice lawn tree of neat, elegant habit, with large, dark green, glossy foliage, producing in June numbers of showy racemes of pure white, feathery flowers. Extremely decorative.

	Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	3 to 4 ft.....\$2 50

CLETHRA alnifolia. Summer Sweet. An upright, slow-growing shrub; spikes of fragrant white flowers in midsummer, and smooth, sharply toothed leaves.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	8 00

COLUTEA arborescens. Common Bladder Senna. Large shrub with small, light green acacia-like foliage and yellow or yellowish-red pea-shaped flowers in June and July, followed by reddish balloon-like pods.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	8 00

COMPTONIA asplenifolia. Sweet Fern. An excellent, dwarf, compact shrub with small, fern-shaped foliage. Most useful for undergrowth and shady locations. 1½ to 2 ft., 90 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

CORNUS alba sibirica (sibirica). Red Osier Dogwood. A rare variety, with bright red bark in winter.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	90	6 50

mas (mascula). Cornelian Cherry. Bright yellow flowers in spring; scarlet fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 85 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

racemosa (paniculata). White flowers and fruit.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	90	7 00

sanguinea. The well-known red-branched Dogwood. Very conspicuous in winter, when the branches are blood-red. Leaves hairy on both sides.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	90	7 00

stolonifera. A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter; white fruit.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 50
3 to 4 ft.....	85	6 50

—**flaviramea (aurea).** Bright yellow bark; very attractive. 2 to 3 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

CORYLOPSIS pauciflora. Very rare. Flowers light yellow in early spring and more profuse than those of *C. spicata*. Bushy, compact habit. Fine specimens, 2 to 3 ft., \$10 each.

spicata. Flowering Hazel. Rare. Bright yellow flowers and pale bluish green foliage. Very attractive in early spring when covered with flowers. Extra-fine specimens—

	Each	
4 to 5 ft....	\$10 00	5 to 6 ft....\$15 00



Crataegus Oxyacantha

CORYLUS Avellana. Tall-growing, spreading shrub, with roundish leaves and the nuts standing out distinctly. 2 to 3 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

—**atropurpurea.** Purple-leaved Filbert. A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves. Fine for planting in groups or singly. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. \$1 50 \$13 50
2 to 2½ ft. 2 00 17 50

CRATÆGUS Carrieri. Large, dark green, glossy foliage. Fruit large, dark red, very showy. Hangs to the tree long into the winter. Each

4 to 5 ft. \$2 25
5 to 6 ft. 3 00
6 to 8 ft. 4 00
10 to 12 ft., extra-fine standards. 10 00

coccinea. Scarlet-fruited Hawthorn. A fine native variety with single white flowers in spring, and scarlet fruit in autumn. Each

2 to 3 ft. \$1 25 | 3 to 4 ft. \$1 75
cordata. Washington Hawthorn. A strong, shapely tree bearing corymbs of snowy flowers in spring followed by clusters of shining scarlet fruits which persist far into the winter.. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. A well-known native species, with very long, sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedges; very showy, and distinct. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

mollis. Downy Hawthorn. Tall-growing shrub with short, stout thorns. Leaves have four to five pairs of acute lobes. The scarlet, pear-shaped fruit is about ½ inch across and ripens from Aug. to Sept. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

Oxyacantha. English Hawthorn. Single white flowers and pretty foliage. Fine for hedges. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
4 to 5 ft. 1 50 12 50
5 to 6 ft. 2 00 18 00
6 to 8 ft. 2 50 22 50
8 to 10 ft. 3 50 31 00

—**albo-pleno.** Double white flowers. Each
4 to 5 ft. \$2 50 | 6 to 8 ft. \$4 00
5 to 6 ft. 3 00

—, **Charles X.** Rich scarlet flowers. Each
4 to 5 ft. \$2 50 | 6 to 8 ft. \$4 00
5 to 6 ft. 3 00

—**Paulii (Paul's Scarlet).** Rich, brilliant double scarlet flowers; best of all. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50
4 to 5 ft. 3 00 27 50
5 to 6 ft. 3 50 31 00
6 to 8 ft. 5 00
8 to 10 ft. 6 50
Standards, total height 5 ft. 4 00
Standards, total height 6 ft. 5 00

Crataegus Oxyacantha, Princeps Simplex. The double scarlet flowers are somewhat smaller than those of Paul's Scarlet, but darker in appearance. Each

3 to 4 ft. \$2 00 | 5 to 6 ft. \$3 00
4 to 5 ft. 2 50

—**rosea nova.** Beautiful large single pink flowers, shaded blush. Each

3 to 4 ft. \$2 00 | 6 to 8 ft. \$4 50
4 to 5 ft. 2 50 | 8 to 10 ft. 6 00
5 to 6 ft. 3 00

—**roseo-pleno.** Beautiful double pink flowers.

3 to 4 ft. \$2 00 | 5 to 6 ft. \$3 00
4 to 5 ft. 2 50

punctata. Dotted branches grow out horizontally, sometimes with short, thick thorns; leaves sometimes lobed; irregularly toothed with leaf-stalks having a wing; large flowers and dull red fruits about ½ inch in diameter. Has a picturesque outline. Each

4 to 5 ft. \$1 75 | 5 to 6 ft. \$2 25

CYDONIA (Chænomeles) japonica. Japan Quince.

A very showy, popular shrub, which bears such a profusion of dazzling scarlet flowers in early spring that it is called "Burning Bush" in some places; yellow pear-shaped fruits. Excellent spiny hedge plant. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. \$0 80 \$7 00
2 to 2½ ft. 1 00 8 50

CYTISUS (Genista) scoparius. Scotch Broom. A curious, hardy shrub, with small leaflets in threes, and small yellow flowers in May. Valuable for sandy soil and seashore planting. Unique and very handsome. Pot-grown plants, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

See Laburnum for other varieties of Cytisus

DAPHNE Mezereum. Mezereon Pink. A small, hardy shrub, growing 4 feet high, and blooming in March, long before the leaves appear. The deep red flowers appear closely along the stems, and have a delightful, penetrating fragrance. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

DESMODIUM. See *Lepedeza*.

DEUTZIA gracilis. A fine, hardy shrub, forming a round and compact mass of white in June; also used for forcing; leaves are rather rough and of a soft green. Makes a pretty hedge. 12 to 15 in., 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Lemoinei. Rather low-growing; has slender, arching branches; foliage bright green 2 to 3 inches long, and narrow. Large clusters of graceful white flowers freely produced. 1½ to 2 ft., 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10.



Deutzia Lemoinei. See page 27

Deutzia scabra candidissima. A very valuable shrub, with strong, upright branches, producing its pure white double flowers in abundance. It is a tall grower, often reaching 8 feet and more.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 65	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	85	6 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 00

—**plena (crenata plena).** Flowers double, pinkish white, in spikes 5 inches long; one of the most satisfactory shrubs; tall and of rapid growth.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 65	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	85	6 00

—**Pride of Rochester.** A profuse bloomer; large, double, white flowers, tinged pink. One of the best Deutzias. It is a vigorous grower and an early bloomer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 65	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	85	6 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 00



Euonymus alatus

ELÆAGNUS umbellata. Spreading shrub, with yellowish brown branches, leaves silvery white beneath; fruit ripens late and hangs on till midwinter. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	90	7 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 50

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. A charming ornamental shrub, with drooping racemes of short yellowish or pale orange flowers, veined darker. These, with the brilliant red foliage in autumn, make this one of the handsomest shrubs for the greater part of the year. Flowers in May.

	Each	10
5 to 6-ft. specimens.	\$12 50	
6 to 7-ft. specimens.	15 00	
7 to 8-ft. specimens.	17 50	

perulatus (japonicus). A beautiful little shrub up to 6 feet with drooping, white, lily-of-the-valley-like flowers in May. Smooth, round leaves turning to brilliant tones of yellow and red in autumn. Branches are horizontal. Has black fruits. Rare. Extra-fine old bushy specimens. Each

2½ to 3 ft., bushy specimens.	\$9 00
3 to 3½ ft., bushy specimens.	12 50

EUONYMUS americanus. Strawberry Bush. An erect-growing shrub with slender, green branches. Bright green leaves; peculiar, rough, pink fruits, covered with a scarlet pod. Very attractive when fruiting. 2 to 3 ft., 65 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.

alatus. The foliage is a fine rose-color in autumn. The branches are winged with a corky layer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	

Bungeanus. Winterberry Euonymus. A fast-growing shrub with slender branches and white or pinkish four-angled fruit with orange arils in September and October.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.	90	7 50

europæus. A large shrub or tree, bearing rose-colored capsules with red seeds in autumn. Strikingly conspicuous.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.	90	7 50



Hydrangea opuloides otaksa

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. A first-class shrub, producing its large, dazzling white flowers in May. One of the finest shrubs of its season.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 85	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	9 00

FORSYTHIA intermedia. Golden Bell. Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green and often three-lobed.

—**spectabilis.** This is, no doubt, by far the best Forsythia grown today. It is so much superior in color and size of flower that there is no comparison with the other varieties. When in bloom, the flowers absolutely cover the stem. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 50	12 50

suspensa. Weeping Golden Bell. Somewhat pendulous in habit. A valuable shrub for borders; the branches droop like arches of gold. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 65	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	8 50

—**Fortunei.** Bark bright yellow; very vigorous, rather erect growth; blooms in dense masses of golden flowers in April.

—**Sieboldii.** Golden plumes borne very profusely in April.

viridissima. Blooms just as the leaves unfold in masses of golden, bell-like flowers; has long, deep green, smooth leaves.

Any of the above, except where noted:

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 80	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	7 50
6 ft., heavy clumps.....	2 50	22 50

GENISTA. See *Cytisus*.

HAMAMELIS virginiana. Bears small, bright yellow flowers in late autumn; leaves roughly heart-shaped, about 6 inches long. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	90	7 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 10	9 00

HYPERICUM calycinum. Aaron's Beard. Rapidly spreading sub-shrub attaining 1 foot in height. The golden yellow flowers appear in August. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Moserianum. Gold Flower. A dwarf shrub with golden yellow flowers and crimson stamens from June to September. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Hydrangea hortensis

Among the most valuable and most effective flowering plants in America today must surely be included all of the varieties of *Hydrangea hortensis*. They are valuable not only as forced for Easter decoration by the florists, but even more so when used for the outdoor decoration of the porch, the garden, and the lawn. When allowed to bloom in their natural flowering period of July and August, these plants are extremely desirable.

The Hydrangeas are, without doubt, the very best for seashore planting. The wonderful sight produced at the resorts along the coast of New Jersey by the great banks of Hydrangea bloom is something that cannot be soon forgotten. In the above places, and also in Rhode Island, plants may be seen which have reached a height of over 6 feet and a diameter of 10 to 12 feet.

When planted in most soils, the Hydrangeas naturally produce pinkish flowers, while in other soils the flowers may come blue. However, blue flowers may be had by mixing about one-half pound of alum with each bushel of soil. Water, in which iron has been rusted, may also be used, as well as iron filings which can easily be incorporated into the soil.

Generally, the Hydrangeas are shipped in pots or tubs, but it is not necessary to grow them on in that way. In fact, when planted out of pots they will do wonderfully well.

For protection during the winter months, the tubbed plants should be moved into a cool cellar where they will not freeze, and should be kept just moist enough to keep the roots from drying. The larger plants, grown in the ground, may be protected by boxing them in, while the smaller ones may be covered with leaves and straw and tied up in a canvas or some other waterproof material.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Hydrangea opuloides otaksa (otaksa). Immense heads of either pink or blue flowers. This variety is extensively used for growing in pots and tubs.

Plants in tubs.....	Each	\$3 50 to \$5 00
Specimens.....		7 50 to 15 00

Domotoi. This variety is an improvement on the popular *Hydrangea otaksa*, having beautiful double florets which give the bloom a large, compact, solid appearance and better lasting qualities. This variety does well wherever *H. otaksa* will flourish.

Plants in tubs.....	Each	\$3 50 to \$5 00
Specimens.....		7 50 to 15 00

arborescens grandiflora. Hills of Snow. The flower clusters are large, averaging 4 to 5 inches in diameter; color is pure snow-white. Blooms at a time when flowers are very scarce. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

paniculata. Panicles of flowers borne on upright stalks. The flower-heads are not so large as those of the *Grandiflora*, but much more graceful. 2 to 3 ft., 85 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

—***grandiflora.*** A grand, attractive plant, commencing to bloom in July and lasting for months. The flowers are pure white, afterward changing to pink, and are borne in immense clusters. The dried flower-heads are used effectively for the adornment of the home. Admirably adapted for hedges.

2 to 3 ft.	Each	10
Standards.....		\$0 90 \$7 00
		2 00 17 50

ILEX verticillata. Common Winterberry. A very decorative shrub with clusters of small white flowers in May and June, followed by a multitude of bright scarlet berries which remain practically throughout the winter. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

ITEA virginica. Virginian Willow. One of the prettiest native shrubs; produces racemes of pure white flowers during June, which have a fragrance not unlike the pond-lily. 1½ to 2 ft., 85 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

JASMINUM humile (revolutum). Italian Jasmine. Has angled branches and bright golden flowers in loose clusters.

nudiflorum. Winter Jasmine. Rich golden yellow flowers. Blooms in advance of the foliage in early spring.

officinale. Common White Jasmine. Vigorous grower; has a profusion of pure white flowers, deliciously fragrant, shining out from the glossy leaves.

Any of the above, pot-grown plants, \$1 ea., \$7.50 for 10

KERRIA japonica. Globe Flower. A green-branched shrub, with nicely cut leaves, conspicuous in winter; abundant yellow flowers from June to October.

—***flore-pleno.*** Handsome, double, yellow, rose-shaped flowers.

Any of the above, 2 to 2½ ft., 90c. each, \$7.50 for 10

LABURNUM vossii. A dwarf tree or shrub. This variety is hardier and the racemes larger than in the following type. 6 to 8 ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10.

vulgare (Cytisus Laburnum). Golden Chain. A dwarf tree or large shrub, with shining green leaves and racemes of yellow flowers in early summer.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.		\$1 50 \$12 50
6 to 8 ft., heavy.....		4 00 35 00

LESPEDEZA (Desmodium) bicolor. A tall, slender-looking shrub, with graceful, wiry stems and pretty, pea-shaped, pink flowers.

	Each	10
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3 to 4 ft.		\$0 75 \$6 00
-----------------	--	---------------

4 to 5 ft.		90 7 50
-----------------	--	---------

Sieboldii (D. penduliflorum). Rosy purple or reddish flowers, in pendulous bunches. Very free-flowering. It is the latest-blooming shrub. 4 to 5 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

LIGUSTRUM Iibota. Japanese Privet. Large, glossy, distinct foliage; large, fragrant, white flowers, produced in great profusion. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

—***Regelianum.*** (True spreading type.) Splendid, dense shrub, with horizontal-growing branches. Fine for specimens and border work. Very graceful and attractive.

	Each	10
1½ to 2-ft. diam.		\$0 60 \$4 00
2 to 2½-ft. diam.		75 5 00
2½ to 3-ft. diam.		85 6 00

Special prices on larger quantities.



Ligustrum ovalifolium. See page 31



Malus floribunda

Ligustrum Lodense. A very hardy, compact dwarf bushy Privet, even hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Where a low, perfect hedge or border is desired, it is without a rival. It is almost evergreen, the dark green leaves persisting until far in the winter. As an individual shrub it is also very valuable.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 65	\$5 00	\$40 00
1½ to 2 ft.	75	6 00	50 00

ovalifolium. California Privet. Vigorous shrub of excellent habit. Large, glossy, dark green foliage; one of the most popular hedge plants. Rugged and enduring in almost any situation; retains its foliage until late in winter. A valuable variety which is being more largely planted each year. Illustrated on page 30.

	Each	10
Extra-bushy clumps—		
4 to 5 ft.	\$2 50	\$20 00
6 to 10-ft. specimens.	\$5 to 15 00	

	Each	10
Sheared globes—		
2 ft.	2 50	22 50
2½ ft.	3 00	27 00

For Hedge Plants, see page 39

—**argenteo-marginatum.** Silver-variegated Privet. Leaves margined with silvery white.

	Each	10
Pot-grown plants—		
12 to 18 in.	\$0 80	\$6 00
18 to 24 in.	1 00	7 50

vulgare. Common Privet. Almost evergreen, leaves assuming a purple hue in fall. Dense panicles of flowers. 4 to 5 ft., 80 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

LONICERA chrysantha. Coralline Honeysuckle. Shrub with yellowish flowers and cardinal-red fruit. 4 to 5 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. A beautiful, almost evergreen shrub, with very fragrant flowers, which appear before the leaves.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 70	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	80	6 00
4 to 5 ft.	90	7 00

Ledebouri. Scarlet-red flowers; vigorous grower. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Lonicera Maackii. Amur Honeysuckle. Excellent variety of upright growth. The white flowers, fading yellow, are followed by red fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 85 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Morrowii. Pure white flowers; bright red fruit from August until late in fall. Very decorative.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft.	90	7 00

syringantha. Lilac Honeysuckle. A very valuable and rare shrub with slender, trailing branches and dull, bluish green leaves. Flowers are pale rosy lilac, very fragrant. Blooms in May and June; red fruit in August. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Pink flowers, which contrast most beautifully with the foliage; the red fruit is also ornamental.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00

—**latifolia (tatarica rosea grandiflora).** Makes a fine, twiggy bush, covered with large pink flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00

Malus

The flowering Crab-apples form one of the leading types of spring-flowering ornamentals. In habit they are bushy shrubs or small trees and range in color from deep carmine to the most delicate pinks and white. In the fall, the conspicuous fruits of red or yellow, interspersed through the charming green foliage, are equally attractive.

The real value of the Flowering Crab-apples does not seem to be widely known or appreciated. A visit in the spring to the Arnold Arboretum, at Boston, where hundreds of Flowering Crabs may be seen in a great blanket of color, would leave an impression that would never be forgotten.

The Flowering Crabs lend themselves well to lawn



Philadelphus coronarius

MALUS, continued

planting. Over large areas, they may be placed in groups, while on smaller lawns they may be used as specimens. When added to the shrubby bed, either individually or in groups, they enhance the value of the planting with their profusion of color. In general, the Flowering Crabs will more than repay the owner for the little care necessary for their growth.

Malus Arnoldiana. A bushy variety with abundant, showy, pale rose flowers which appear with the leaves. Attractive yellow fruit in fall. Each

3 to 4 ft.\$2 00 | 7 to 8 ft.\$4 50

atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab. Makes a good head, covered with deep carmine flowers, not fading white, followed by ornamental fruit. Each

3 to 4 ft.\$2 00 \$17 50

4 to 5 ft.3 00 25 00

5 to 6 ft.4 00 35 00

baccata. Siberian Crab. Small, spreading tree; leaves bright green; flowers pure white and fragrant; ornamental fruit, yellow spotted red. Each

2 to 3 ft.\$1 25 \$10 00

3 to 4 ft.2 00

coronaria. Wild Sweet Crab. Low, bushy tree with stiff, crooked, thorny branches. In May it bears lovely, sweet-scented, rosy red or bluish flowers. Each

2 to 3 ft.\$1 25 | 3 to 4 ft.\$2 00

floribunda. Japanese Flowering Crab. Forms a shapely bush or small tree; bud warm red, opening to light pink, delicately shaded. Delicate fragrance. In spring, the bush is a mass of color; this is the most prolific of all. Each

3 to 4 ft.\$2 00 \$17 50

4 to 5 ft.3 00 25 00

5 to 6 ft.4 00 35 00

ioensis Bechtel. Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. An exceptionally fine variety with all good characteristics of this family. Very hardy, forms a shapely, compact specimen and blooms freely. The fragrant flowers are very double, soft pink resembling a small rose in formation. Each

4 to 5 ft.\$3 00 | 5 to 6 ft.\$4 00

Malus Niedzwetzkyana. Red-vein Crab. A looser-growing variety than *M. floribunda*; picturesque in winter; produces a wealth of deep pink flowers, fading white. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Parkmanii. Parkman Crab. Has semi-double flowers, beautifully flushed warm rose; grows similar to above. Each

3 to 4 ft.\$2 00 \$17 50

4 to 5 ft.3 00 25 00

robusta. Cherry Crab. A vigorous grower with attractive flowers and bright yellow fruits striped and overlaid with red. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each.

Scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab. Similar in habit and foliage to *M. floribunda*, but has fine larger double flowers of a light rose-color which last for a long time. Each

3 to 4 ft.\$2 00 \$17 50

4 to 5 ft.3 00 25 00

5 to 6 ft.4 00 35 00

6 to 7 ft.5 00

Sieboldii calocarpa. Shrub or small tree with bluish pink flowers in clusters and pea-shaped fruits of red and yellow. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each.

theifera. A handsome and very scarce variety with fragrant flowers and beautiful waxy fruit with crimson cheeks. One of the choicest. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

spectabilis. Chinese Flowering Crab. Has beautiful coral-red buds paling to delicate rose when fully expanded; exquisite fragrance; nice habit, very hardy. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

MYRICA cerifera. Bayberry; Wax Myrtle. Shining, deep green leaves, almost evergreen, and having a rich fragrance; small, bluish berries with a coating of waxy substance. Grows 3 to 5 feet high and bushy. Very hardy and of easy cultivation. Excellent for seashore planting. Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$0 75 \$5 50

2 to 3 ft.90 7 00

ASK FOR OUR CATALOGUE ON HARDY
HERBACEOUS PLANTS



OPULASTER opulifolius (*Spiraea opulifolia*). Nine-bark. Of vigorous growth, with flat clusters of white flowers, followed by red fruit; foliage similar to the Guelder rose. Tall. A very ornamental shrub which has become very popular.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$o	75	\$5 50
4 to 5 ft.....		90	7 00
— aureus (<i>S. opulifolia aurea</i>). An exceptionally fine variety, not only for its floral display but for the golden foliage which is similar in shape to preceding variety. The creamy white flowers are produced in clusters all along the stem, making a garland of great beauty. Tall. Very conspicuous when in bloom.			
	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$o	75	\$5 50
4 to 5 ft.....		90	7 00

PAVIA. See *Æsculus*.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Common Mock Orange. Flowers pure white and very fragrant. Blooms in May and June in great profusion.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$o	75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.....		90	7 00
— foliis aureis. Foliage golden yellow. 1 to 1½ ft., 80 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.			
— grandiflorus. Large, creamy white flowers; vigorous shrub; has fine, large foliage. Very popular.			
	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$o	75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.....		90	7 00
— nivalis. Snowbank Mock Orange. Snow-white flowers in great profusion. Brownish branches.			
	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$o	75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.....		90	7 00



Flowering Plum



Prunus persica rosea flore-pleno

Philadelphus Lemoinei, Manteau d'Hermine. A pretty form with a characteristic scent. Pearly white flowers of fine fragrance, borne in the greatest profusion.

—, **Mont Blanc.** Large, pure snowy white flowers.

Any of the above, 2 to 2½ ft., 85 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

Virginal. This, no doubt, is the best large-flowering Mock Orange. The immense, double white flowers are very fragrant.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1	25	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft.....		1 50	12 50

POTENTILLA fruticosa. Cinquefoil. Very useful low shrub, covered with yellow flowers during the summer; the silky leaves make it quite distinct; fine for borders. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

PRUNUS cerasifera Pissardii. Purple-leaved Plum. Vigorous, upright growth; foliage maroon-red; very handsome from early spring to late fall. Fine for color massing or as single specimens. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

glandulosa glabra albiplena (*Amygdalus chinensis albo-plena*). Double White-flowering Almond. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

—**trichostyla sinensis** (*A. chinensis rosea plena*). Double Pink-flowering Almond. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

maritima. Beach Plum. A handsome, low-growing bush with small, white, slender-stalked flowers borne in great profusion in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

persica flore albo-plena. Double White-flowering Peach. The dainty white blossoms make this most attractive. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

—**rosea flore-pleno.** Double, Pink-flowering Peach. One of the prettiest of our flowering shrubs, and largely planted. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

—**rubro-plena.** Double Red-flowering Peach. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

triloba. Double-flowering Plum. Vigorous growth, flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the slender branches in May.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1	00	\$8 00
3 to 4 ft.....		1 25	10 00
Standards.....	\$2.50 to	3 50	



PTELEA trifoliata. Hop Tree. Of robust growth and habit, with flat, hop-like fruit in clusters and leaves composed of three leaflets. Each 10
3 to 4 ft.\$0 75 \$6 00
4 to 5 ft. 90 7 00

PYRUS. See *Aronia*.

RHAMNUS cathartica. Common Buckthorn. A well-known fine, tall-growing shrub or hedge plant, having spiny branches, lustrous green leaves and black berries; extremely hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 65 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Frangula. A handsome, dense-growing shrub with shining foliage and attractive red berries, turning to black. Good for the fall coloring. 2 to 3 ft., 65 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Foliage very large and handsome; branches clustered with delicate white, pendulous flowers in spring, followed by black berries, which persist throughout the winter. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

RHUS canadensis (aromatica). Fragrant Sumac. Spreading shrub, with pretty, lobed leaves. Flowers in small yellow clusters and bright red fruit; fine as an under-shrub or for rough, rocky places. 2 to 3 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

cotinus. Common Smoke Tree; Purple Fringe. A large-growing shrub with fringe-like or feathered flowers in summer. When in bloom has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

glabra. Smooth Sumac. Crimson hairy seeds in autumn; narrow, serrated leaflets, with white under-surface, turning scarlet in fall. Fine for color effects. 3 to 4 ft., 85 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

typhina. Staghorn Sumac. One of the most brilliant plants in autumn, with lovely foliage and velvety bark. Each 10
3 to 4 ft.\$0 75 \$5 50
4 to 5 ft. 90 7 00

—laciniata. Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumac. The leaves are as beautifully cut as the most delicate fern. The foliage assumes most brilliant coloring in the fall. This, combined with its showy clusters of crimson fruit, makes it unique for mass planting where rich color effects are desired. Each 10
2 to 3 ft.\$0 85 \$7 00
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 8 00

RIBES alpinum. Mountain Currant. Small, yellowish green flowers in great profusion; has whitish branches and scarlet fruits; very distinct. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

odoratum (aureum). Beautiful yellow flowers; very fragrant; smooth, shining foliage; fruit black, with a bluish bloom. 3 to 4 ft., 85c. ea., \$7 for 10.

ROSES. The following varieties should be used more freely in connection with the planting of groups of deciduous flowering shrubs.

Rosa lucida. Single pink flowers; very profuse bloomer. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

rugosa. Large, single pink-magenta or rosy crimson flowers; fragrant. Blooms early. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

—alba. Single. Pure white. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

rubiginosa. Favorite old-fashioned Sweetbrier. Bright pink, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

setigera. The Prairie Rose. Large, single flowers of old rose. 60 cts. each.

Wichuraiana. Memorial Rose. Single; white; excellent for covering banks and rockeries. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

For other Roses, ask for our Special Rose Catalogue

SAMBUCUS canadensis. Common Elder. Pithy stems, with compound leaves; broad heads of white flowers in June, and dark red berries in autumn.

—acutiloba (canadensis laciniata). A very beautiful variety; foliage curiously divided. Very fine effect.

nigra. European Elder. Fine shrub for massing; flowers creamy; fruit black.

—aurea. Golden yellow foliage; one of the best golden-leaved shrubs.

pubens (maxima pubescens). New. Very distinct variety; flowers in gigantic trusses, 20 inches in diameter; blooms in July and September, succeeded by masses of red berries. \$1 each.

racemosa plumosa. Twigs are four-angled; leaves beautifully cut and drooping; flowers in racemes, followed by showy red fruit.

Prices of Sambucus except where noted:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.	90	7 00



Rosa rugosa



SORBARIA Aitchisoni. Kashmir False Spirea. Graceful shrub with compound foliage and creamy white flowers from July to September. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

SPIRÆA Aitchisoni. See *Sorbaria Aitchisoni*.

arguta. Feathery foliage and very profuse, pure white flowers in early May. Dwarf. Each 10

2 to 2½ ft. \$0 80 \$6 50

3 to 4 ft. 1 00 7 00

Billiardii. Brown, hairy branches, with doubly toothed foliage; bright pink flowers during July and August. Tall. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 70 \$5 00

3 to 4 ft. 80 6 00

Bumalda. Very handsome; has shapely cut leaves; clusters of beautiful rose-colored flowers in mid-summer and autumn. Dwarf. 1½ to 2 ft., 80 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

—, Anthony Waterer. Grows dwarf, seldom exceeding 2 feet in height; in constant bloom from June until October. Fine hedge plant. 1½ to 2 ft., 85 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

callosa Fortunei (callosa alba). Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea. Soft, white form; blooms all summer. Dwarf. 15 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Douglasii. Has spikes of beautiful, deep rose-colored flowers in July and August, contrasted against the white downy leaves. Tall. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.

opulifolia. See *Opulaster*.

prunifolia plena (prunifolia fl.-pl.) Bridal Wreath. Shining, dark green foliage, turning orange in fall. Small, double, white flowers, borne close to the branches, making long, snow-white garlands. Tall. 3 to 4 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Reevesiana. Slightly drooping shrub, covered in May with clusters of single white flowers. Leaves remain dark green into winter. Tall.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 70 \$5 50

3 to 4 ft. 90 7 00

—flore-pleno. Double Reeves Spirea. Similar to the preceding in growth and foliage. Flowers are double white. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$5 50

3 to 4 ft. 90 7 00

semperflorens. Erect grower, with nicely cut leaves and large clusters of pretty pink flowers in July and August. Tall. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.



Symphoricarpos racemosus

Spiræa Thunbergii. Graceful; flowering early in spring, the first to bloom; branches slender and drooping. Small, bright green leaves which give a light, feathery appearance. Pure white flowers. Dwarf.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00

2 to 3 ft. 90 7 00

Vanhouttei. Forms a graceful, pendulous bush, 6 feet high; surpasses all other Spireas with its superb beauty and gracefulness. Pure white flowers. Fine subject for hedging or specimens. Tall. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$5 00

3 to 4 ft. 90 6 50

STAPHYLEA colchica. Bladder Nut. One of the finest, early-flowering shrubs; handsome, pale green leaflets; flowers white, fragrant and disposed in clusters. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Graceful, pendent, fountain-like habit of growth. The leaves are finely and delicately cut. Flowers are creamy white and produced in the greatest profusion. In the autumn the foliage assumes brilliant reddish tints.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00

2 to 3 ft. 90 7 00

STYRAX japonica. Leaves resemble those of the dogwood; nodding, pure white flowers, bell-shaped and arranged in pendulous groups. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00

6 to 8 ft. 2 00

Obassia. Rare shrub or small tree, with beautiful, white, fragrant flowers in May, produced in long racemes. Distinct, very large, round leaves with their stems encasing the bud. Each

4 to 5 ft. \$5 00 6 to 8 ft. \$10 00

5 to 6 ft. 7 50

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Snowberry. A popular hardy shrub, of medium size and bushy form; leaves oval and smooth; small pink flowers in summer, followed by large, waxy white berries in autumn, persisting into midwinter. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$5 50

3 to 4 ft. 90 7 00

vulgaris. Coralberry. Vigorous and quick grower; covered with purple berries all summer. Excellent for wood margins. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. \$0 75 \$5 50

2 to 3 ft. 90 7 00

—variegatus. Variegated Coralberry. Shrub of low-growing habit, with delicately variegated foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7 for 10.



Spiræa Vanhouttei



Lilacs have a prominent part in this planting

Syringa · Lilac

This is, without doubt, one of the most popular spring flowers, not only in the garden, but for cutting. Its sweet fragrance permeates the air and the beautiful shadings seem to have reached the height of delicate and refined beauty.

The Lilacs are extensively used wherever planting is done. They are planted singly as well as in masses in the lawn, but when massed the effect produced readily establishes the great value of these plants. The Lilacs may be used also in the shrub borders, for screening, and, in fact, for almost any purpose where heavy, luxuriant foliage and large shrubs can be used.

In general, Lilacs will flourish in any good garden soil, but really prefer a loam of heavy composition. This will tend to make both larger plants and larger and more abundant panicles of flowers. Lilacs, too, are naturally fast-growing plants. To keep them at their best over a period of years, occasional loosening of the soil, together with applications of liquid cow-manure, will bring ample reward in the form of luxuriant plants. Two pounds of bone-meal per plant, mixed in the soil before planting, will also help considerably for several years.

After the plants have flowered, in May, it is very important to remove the wilted blooms immediately before the seed-pods develop, as these will be detrimental to the development of the flower-buds for the following year. The necessary pruning, too, should be done immediately after the flowering season, because if done early in spring before the bloom comes, many flower-buds will be cut away.

SYRINGA japonica. A tree-like form, with glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming. 1½ to 2 ft., 90 cts. each.

Josikæa. Hungarian Lilac. Violet flowers and shining dark green foliage; valuable for its late blooms; single. Each
2 to 2½ ft. . . . \$1 00 | 2½ to 3 ft. . . . \$1 25

persica. Of more slender growth than the common Lilac; purple flowers in immense spikes. Each
2 to 3 ft. . . . \$0 85 | 3 to 4 ft. . . . \$1 00

—laciniata. Foliage beautifully cut, and fragrant pale purple flowers. Each
2 to 3 ft. . . . \$0 85 | 3 to 4 ft. . . . \$1 00



Type of Hybrid Lilac



Syringa rothomagensis. Rouen Lilac. Extra-large panicles of abundant red flowers. Each
2 to 3 ft. \$0 85 | 3 to 4 ft. \$1 00

vulgaris. The common purple species; single. Each
3 to 3½ ft. \$1 00
3½ to 4 ft. 1 50
3 to 4 ft., bushy clumps. 2 00
4 to 5 ft., bushy clumps. 2 50

—*alba*. Flowers pure white; fragrant; single. Each
2 to 3 ft. \$0 85 | 10
3 to 4 ft., bushy clumps. 2 50 | \$7 50
4 to 5 ft., bushy clumps 3 50 | 22 50
30 00

HYBRID LILACS

We carry an excellent collection of Hybrid Lilacs in stock, about 150 varieties, in various sizes from 2 to 10 ft. As it is very difficult to list all of these in this catalogue for the reason that in a short time many varieties may be sold out, we issue a special list which is kept up-to-date from week to week.

OUR SPECIAL LIST OF 150
HYBRID LILACS WILL BE
MAILED UPON APPLICATION

TAMARIX odessana. Slender, irregular shrub with feathery foliage and small, delicate pink flowers borne in long racemes. Each
2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 | 10
3 to 4 ft. 90 | \$6 00
7 00



Viburnum Opulus. See page 38



Type of Hybrid Lilac

VACCINIUM corymbosum. Blueberry; Swamp Huckleberry. White or pinkish flowers, and dark blue-black edible berries of excellent flavor. A very hardy shrub. Heavy nursery-grown clumps, have already borne heavy crops of large-sized Huckleberries or Blueberries— Each
1½ to 2 ft., bushy. \$2 00
2 to 2½ ft., bushy. 3 00

VIBURNUM acerifolium. Maple-leaved Viburnum. Flat clusters of white flowers in early spring; dark berries in autumn. Each
2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 | 10
3 to 4 ft. 90 | \$6 50
7 50

Carlesii. A valuable addition to the family. Has round heads of white flowers, faintly tinted rose at first, possessing a delightful fragrance. Foliage channeled; clear brown bark. Has nice, bushy habit and flowers freely when established. New and rare. Pot-grown, \$1.75 each.

cassinoides. Withe Rod. Rich green leaves; white flowers in June; attractive, dark red berries; foliage nicely colored in fall. Each
2 to 3 ft. \$0 80 | 10
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 | \$7 00
8 00

dentatum. Arrow-wood. Curious, dentated leaves, roughly heart-shaped, assuming rich purple and red shades in fall. Very ornamental hedge plant; greenish white flowers; pretty, dark blue berries in autumn. Each
2 to 3 ft. \$0 80 | 10
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 | \$6 50
8 50

dilatatum. Japanese Bush Cranberry. Handsome, free-flowering variety, with pure white flowers in May and June, followed by scarlet fruits; has bright green foliage, coarsely toothed. Each
2 to 3 ft. \$0 90
6 to 8-ft. specimens. 2 50
8 to 10-ft. specimens. 3 50



Viburnum Sieboldii

Viburnum Lantana. Wayfaring Tree. The large, white flower-clusters open in May, followed by red fruits; has peculiar soft foliage.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 80 \$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00 8 00

Lentago. Sheepberry. Bright green leaves and fragrant, yellowish white flowers. Fruit oval and black. 2 to 3 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

molle. Common Viburnum. Of robust habit, with dark green, hairy foliage and large blooms.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 85 \$7 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00 8 50

nudum. Upright grower, with thick leaves and yellowish white flowers, changing to pink; dark blue fruit. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each.

Opulus. High Cranberry. Very fine in flower, and berries are scarlet. Leaves are three-lobed and coarsely toothed.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 90 \$7 50
Standards, 5 to 6 ft. in all, 3-yr.	2 00
Standards, extra-heavy specimens, 5 to 7 ft. in all.	7 50

—nanum. A very dwarf, compact form of the preceding, seldom attaining more than 2 feet in height; fine for edging and bordering. Pot-grown plants, 6 to 8-in., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Prices on larger quantities on application.

—sterile. Snowball. Globes of pure white flowers. Very striking. 2 to 3 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.



Weigela

Viburnum Sieboldii. Siebold's Viburnum. Long, thick leaves of glossy green, on stout branches, and panicles of white flowers.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00 \$8 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 25 10 00

tomentosum. Felted leaves; flowers more flat than those of *Plicatum*; decorative red fruits changing to black. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

—plenum (tomentosum plicatum). Japanese Snowball. Very handsome, with white flowers; individual flowers often over 3 inches across. The bush grows in a picturesque manner, with the branches at right angles to the main stem, with dark green crimped foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.



Viburnum Carlesii. See page 37

VITEA Agnus-castus. Chaste Tree; Monk's Pepper Tree. Shrub or small tree, with strong aromatic odor; grayish, star-shaped foliage; flowers pale lilac from July to September. 2 to 3 ft., 85 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

WEIGELA (Diervilla) amabilis. Vigorous and attractive shrub, with light pink flowers, freely borne on the spreading canes.

hybrida, Eva Rathke. A remarkably free bloomer; flowers very distinct in color, being a rich reddish purple, quite different from anything heretofore offered. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

—nana variegata. Leaves variegated with white.

Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75 \$6 00
2 to 2½ ft.	90 7 50

lutea. Long, tube-shaped, pale yellow flowers.

rosea. Handsome rose-colored flowers.

Above varieties, except where noted, 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia. Shrub Yellow-Root. Attractive, dwarf shrub, with exquisite compound leaves and slender racemes of curious, brownish purple flowers; autumnal tints are very pleasing. Heavy clumps, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ZENOBIA pulverulenta (Andromeda speciosa). A low bush, with white nodding flowers in clusters. Foliage covered with bluish white beneath. Each 1½ to 2 ft. \$2 50 | 2 to 3 ft. \$3 50



Crataegus Oxyacantha Hedge

Hedge and Bordering Plants and Windbreaks

From the following list a hedge of any description can be selected, either formal, natural or defensive. The hedge is a part of the grounds and garden, and in every way is more picturesque than an artificial fence.

As a general rule, hedge plants should be planted low and firm, so that the branches from the main stem apparently spring from the ground. In this way a solid hedge is acquired. In planting California Privet for hedge purposes, it is well to set the plants an inch or two deeper than the union of the lower branches with the main stem. This causes the plants to sprout close to the ground and form a close, thick hedge.

If a dense hedge is desired, prune back hard for two or three years, as this encourages growth from the base. Where a wide hedge is required, dig a trench not less than 2 feet wide, and place the plants alternately at the distances noted in parentheses.

Deciduous

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry.	100
1 to 1½ ft.....	(8 in.)..\$20 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	(10 in.).. 25 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	(12 in.).. 35 00
CLETHRA alnifolia. Summersweet.	
2 to 2½ ft.....	(18 in.).. 35 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	(21 in.).. 40 00
CORNUS stolonifera. 3 to 4 ft.....	(18 in.).. 30 00
CRATÆGUS Oxyacantha Paulii. Paul's Scarlet Thorn. 2 to 3 ft.....	(18 in.)..100 00
DEUTZIA crenata fl.-pl. 3 to 4 ft.....	(18 in.).. 30 00
FORSYTHIA suspensa. Weeping Golden Bell. To overhang walls or terraces. 3 to 4 ft. diam.....	(36 in.).. 40 00
HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. 2 to 3 ft.....	(18 in.).. 45 00
LIGUSTRUM Lodense. Compact; dwarf; very hardy. 12 to 15 in.....	(10 in.).. 30 00
ovalifolium. California Privet. 1½ to 2 ft.....	(5 in.).. 6 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	(6 in.).. 9 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	(7 in.).. 12 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	(8 in.).. 15 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	(10 in.).. 18 00
5 to 6 ft., bushy heavy clumps.	(20 in.)..200 00
regelianum. Regel Privet. 2 to 2½ ft. diam.....	(18 in.).. 25 00
2½ to 3 ft. diam.....	(24 in.).. 30 00
LONICERA tatarica. 3 to 4 ft.....	(18 in.).. 30 00
OPULASTER opulifolius. Ninebark. 3 to 4 ft.....	(18 in.).. 30 00
4 to 5 ft.....	(21 in.).. 35 00
PRUNUS triloba. 2 to 3 ft.....	(18 in.).. 50 00
3 to 4 ft.....	(21 in.).. 60 00
ROSA multiflora. 12 to 15 in.....	(12 in.).. 20 00
SPIRÆA Van Houttei. White Spirea. 2 to 3 ft.....	(12 in.).. 25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	(18 in.).. 35 00

SYMPHORICARPOS vulgaris.	100
2 to 3 ft.....	(18 in.)..\$25 00
VIBURNUM Opulus nanum.	
6 to 8 in., pot-grown.....	(5 in.).. 40 00
WEIGELA nana variegata. 2 to 3 ft.....	(18 in.).. 45 00

Evergreen

BERBERIS Juliana.	100
1 to 1½ ft., pot-grown.....	(10 in.)..\$85 00
BOXUS sempervirens. Common Tree Box. 3 to 4 in.....	(2 in.).. 7 00
4 to 5 in.....	(2½ in.).. 8 00
8 to 10-in. bushes.....	(6 in.).. 55 00
Also see page 13.	
—suffruticosa. True Dwarf Boxwood. 3 to 4 in.....	(2 in.).. 12 00
4 to 6 in.....	(2½ in.).. 17 50
ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. 12 to 15 in., pot-grown.....	(10 in.)..125 00
15 to 18 in., pot-grown.....	(12 in.)..175 00
RETINOSPORA plumosa. Plume Cypress. 12 to 15 in.....	(12 in.).. 75 00
—aurea. Golden Plume Cypress. 12 to 15 in.....	(12 in.).. 90 00
TAXUS cuspidata (capitata). 2 to 2½ ft.....	(18 in.)..550 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	(24 in.).. 750 00
nana (brevifolia). 10 to 12 in.....	(12 in.)..200 00
THUJA occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. 3 to 3½ ft.....	(18 in.)..250 00
4 to 4½ ft.....	(23 in.)..400 00
—globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. 10 to 12 in.....	(9 in.).. 90 00
—pyramidalis (fastigiata). Pyramidal Arborvitæ. 2½ to 3 ft.....	(18 in.)..275 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	(21 in.)..325 00
TSUGA canadensis. Hemlock. 2 to 2½ ft.....	(24 in.)..275 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	(30 in.)..350 00



Aristolochia Sipho covering porch

Hardy Vines

Field- and Pot-Grown



Hardy Vines and Climbers do much toward beautifying a home in covering banks and bare spots, and giving beautiful shade and fragrance to the pergola and veranda. There is a charming diversity of habit and variety, so that kinds may be selected to harmonize with every surrounding. By careful selection, a succession of bloom may be had.

Some vines are best suited for shade, while others are distinctly of value for the embellishment they give to the house, porch or veranda, by reason of the large beautiful flowers they bear. Among these might be specially mentioned the various large-flowering Clematis and the different forms of Wisteria. Most of them require some support, but the Ampelopsis, Hedera, etc., climb by aerial rootlets and will cling to brick, stone, or rough wood surfaces. These are very useful for softening the rough corners of the house, and are of decided benefit to a wall inclined to be damp.

The vines should be firmly planted in a deep, rich soil, afterward watering thoroughly. An occasional top-dressing of decayed manure will assist them in making a strong growth.

ACTINIDIA arguta. Japanese climbing plant, with shining, dark green foliage. Flowers white, with purplish center, covering the whole vine. Edible fruits. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

polygama. Silver Sweet Vine. Excellent for covering walls, large trellises and screens. It has broadly lanceolate, bright green foliage; flowers white, with black anther, fragrant and very freely produced; fruit edible. Pot-grown plants, \$1.25 each.

AKEBIA quinata. One of the best climbers, bearing numerous bunches of violet-brown flowers, which have a pleasant cinnamon odor. Leaflets are dark green and arranged five on one stalk. Very ornamental and of graceful appearance, giving dense shade; does best in sunny places. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each.

AMPELOPSIS heterophylla. Well adapted for covering rocks and low trelliswork; very pretty, three- or five-lobed; handsome in autumn, with its abundance of light blue berries. Pot-grown plants, \$1.25 each.

quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Very large, green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet in the fall; grows quickly and clings very firmly to walls, etc., when once established.

	Each	10
Field-grown plants, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50
Pot-grown plants, strong, 5 to 6 ft..	1 00	6 00

Ampelopsis Engelmannii. Similar to the preceding, with smaller and more dense foliage.

	Each	10
Field-grown plants, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50
Pot-grown plants, strong, 5 to 6 ft..	1 00	6 00

tricuspidata Lowii (Lowii). New Japanese Ivy. Like *A. Veitchii*, it clings to the smoothest surface. The small, prettily lobed foliage changes to a brilliant crimson in autumn. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

—**Veitchii (Veitchii).** Japanese or Boston Ivy. Rapid-growing vine, having clusters of dark blue berries and handsome green foliage, assuming charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy.

	Each	10
Field-grown plants, 2-yr.....	\$0 65	\$5 50
Pot-grown plants, strong.....	75	6 00

—**atropurpurea.** New. Similar in habit to the preceding, but leaves are much darker. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

—**robusta (Veitchii robusta).** An entirely new variety, identical in many ways with the popular *A. Veitchii*, or Boston Ivy, but having very rich, dark-colored foliage and more robust habit; it is quicker in growth.

	Each	10
Field-grown plants, 2 yrs.....	\$0 60	\$5 50
Pot-grown plants.....	75	6 00



ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. A vigorous and rapid-flowering climber, bearing striking brownish colored flowers, resembling a pipe in shape; very large, round leaves, giving a tropical effect. Pot-grown plants, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

BIGNONIA (Tecoma) grandiflora. Chinese Trumpet Vine. Bright green, compound leaves, very persistent. Its clusters of orange-red flowers are very showy. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

radicans. Common Trumpet Vine. A splendid climbing vine, with large, brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in July and August, when it is a fine spectacle.

	Each	10
Field-grown plants, strong.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
Pot-grown plants, strong.....	85	7 00

CELASTRUS scandens. False Bittersweet. A native vine, of rapid growth, with large leaves and yellow flowers; the bright orange-colored pods split crosswise, disclosing scarlet seeds, and together these form a bright spot all through the winter. Field-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

CLEMATIS. These beautiful and attractive vines are constantly in demand, and cannot be excelled where brilliant color effects are desired. Valuable for verandas and trellises. They like a moist, loamy soil and a rather sunny position, growing without any care and giving a rich display.

Strong pot-grown plants, except where noted, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Hybrid Large-flowering Varieties—

florida, Duchess of Edinburgh. Double; white; fragrant.

Jackmanii. One of the best; large, rich, velvety purple flowers in profusion.

—**Henryi.** Large; creamy white; fine form.

—**Mme. Edouard Andre.** A very fine variety with bright red flowers.

coccinea. Not a Hybrid. A fine climber from Texas growing to a height of 6 feet. It has glaucescent leaves and bears solitary pitcher-shaped carmine or scarlet flowers. Pot-grown plants, 85 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

montana rubens. Pot-grown plants, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

paniculata. Japanese Virgin's Bower. The most useful and beautiful of hardy vines; a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. The white flowers are very pretty, fragrant, and resemble snowflakes in late summer. Each 10

Strong, field-grown plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Pot-grown plants.....	75	6 50

virginiana. Common Virgin's Bower. A strong-growing climber, with prettily cut foliage, producing a profusion of white flowers in August. Field-grown plants, 75 cts. each.



Bignonia radicans

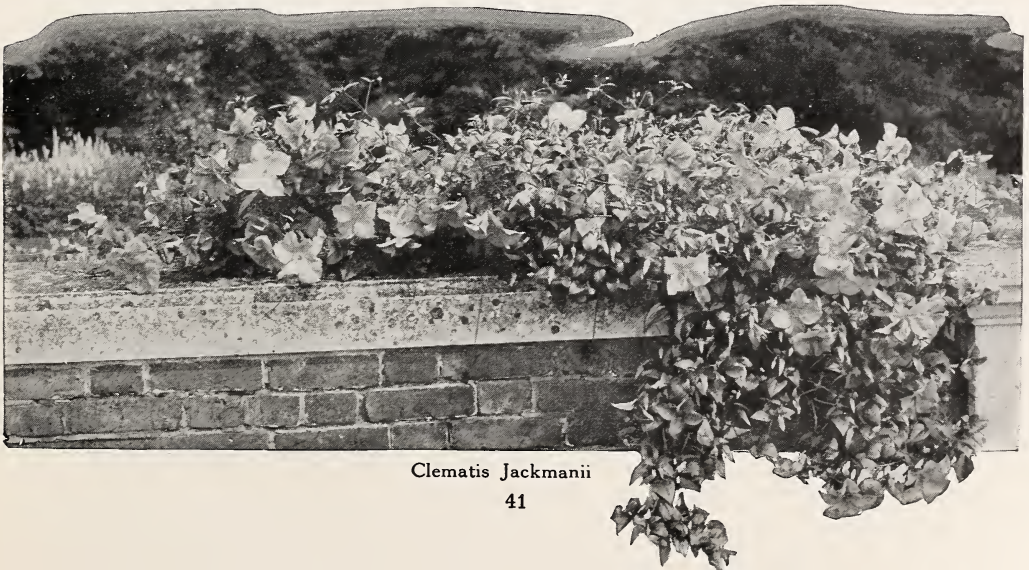
EUONYMUS radicans. Very hardy, dense-growing trailing vine; dull green leaves, with whitish veins; grows rapidly; self-clinging. Each 10

Field-grown plants, strong.....	\$0 50	\$3 50
Pot-grown plants, strong.....	75	5 50

—**acuta.** A rooting and climbing shrub with pointed leaves. Pot-grown plants, strong, 85 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

—**Carrierei.** Low-growing, with spreading branches and shiny green leaves. Pot-grown plants, strong, 75 cts. each.

—**minimus, kewensis.** A valuable little trailer, with cheerful, small, round green leaves. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each.



Clematis Jackmanii



Euonymus radicans variegatus. Fine vine, with clinging tendrils. Compact; variegated, small leaves.

Field-grown plants, Each	10	100
strong.....	\$o 5o	\$3 5o \$25 oo
Pot-grown plants, strong.	75	5 5o 35 oo

—**vegetus.** A pretty low-trailing evergreen with aerial rootlets which cling to any support. Has round leaves and produces an abundance of showy red fruits with yellow pods.

Pot-grown plants, strong, Each	10	100
2-yr.....	\$o 65	\$4 5o \$35 oo
Extra-strong pot-grown plants, 4-yr.....	1 oo	8 5o 75 oo

HEDERA canariensis (helix canariensis). Irish Ivy. Large, handsome, dark green foliage, fine for covering; needs shading during winter months. Pot-grown plants, \$1.25 each.

helix. English Ivy. This is the popular, well-known variety, and has proved perfectly hardy. Is now very extensively used in this country for covering brick and stone walls and dwellings. Pot-grown plants, 6oc. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Pot-grown, trained on sticks—	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	\$o 85	\$6 5o
3 to 3½ ft. high.....	1 25	10 oo

Specimens with many branches trained on sticks—

4 to 5 ft.....	2 oo	17 5o
5 to 6 ft.....	3 oo	25 oo
Globe-shaped—	Pair	
Globe 2 ft. diam., total height 3 ft.....	\$25 oo	
Globe 2½ ft. diam., total height 3½ ft....	30 oo	

Hanging-baskets, \$5 each.

—**arborescens.** Tree Ivy. Very ornamental; produces an abundance of vari-colored berries in winter. \$1.50 each.

—**Cænwoodiana.** Leaves small, blackish green, with whitish veins. An excellent Ivy for walls. \$1.50 ea.

HUMULUS Lupulus. Hop Vine. The Hop has fine, large, three-lobed leaves, rough on both sides, giving a fine shade and making an excellent arbor or screen plant, producing its loose and paper-like, straw-yellow hops in the fall. Strong pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

JASMINUM nudiflorum. Naked-flowering Jasmine. Branchlets green and four-angled, bearing pretty yellow flowers before the little hairy leaves appear in March. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Jasminum officinale. Common White Jasmine. Vigorous grower. Has a profusion of pure white flowers, deliciously fragrant, shining out from the glossy leaves. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

LONICERA flava. Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle. A choice and rare species, with bright yellow flowers, arranged in clusters, and glaucous foliage; handsome scarlet berries in fall. Pot-grown plants, 85 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

japonica (chinensis). Fine, dark foliage, shaded purple; pleasing cream-colored flowers, very fragrant and profuse. Pot-grown plants, 85 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

—**aureo-reticulata (reticulata aurea).** Handsome foliage, netted and spotted bright yellow, and cream-colored flowers. Pot-grown plants, 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—**Halliana.** Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. A strong grower and constant bloomer. Flowers open white, changing to buff; very fragrant; delicate looking; a choice variety. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Periclymenum (belgica). Fragrant Dutch Honeysuckle. Flowers bright red outside and yellow inside; fragrant; blooms all summer. Pot-grown plants, 85 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

sempervirens. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. A beautiful sort with long scarlet flowers and glaucous leaves. Pot-grown plants, 85 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

LYCIUM europæum. Pale violet flowers with reddish veins. Has broader leaves and erect branches; really a shrub. 85 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

PERIPLOCA græca. Silk Vine. A high-growing climber, with numerous, handsome, very narrow, dark green, shining leaves. The fragrant, star-shaped flowers are chocolate-brown in color. Pot-grown plants, easy to transplant. \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

POLYGONUM Auberti. Silver Lace Vine. A strong, vigorous vine, growing to 25 feet. During the entire summer and fall it is covered with a great foamy spray of white flowers. It readily adapts itself to climatic conditions throughout the northern states and thrives in any fairly good soil. Pot-grown plants which transplant easily. \$1.25 each, \$9 for 10.



Lonicera Halliana



Polygonum baldschuanicum. A useful climbing plant; perfectly hardy; a strong grower, covering itself with a sheet of snowy white flowers, delicately suffused with pink, and borne in long racemes. Particularly fine when allowed to scramble over old trees. Pot-grown plants, \$1.25 each, \$9 for 10.

PUERARIA Thunbergiana. Kudzu Vine. A most remarkable rapid-growing vine, unparalleled for ornament and shade. Produces a multitude of graceful, hairy, twining stems, 40 to 50 feet long in a season. The numerous leaves are dark green and of a soft, woolly texture. The purple, pea-shaped flowers, borne in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, are suggestive of miniature clusters of wisteria.

	Each	10
2-yr. plants.....	\$0 50	\$3 50
3-yr. plants.....	75	5 00
Pot-grown plants, strong.....	1 00	7 50

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides. Climbing Hydrangea. This, like the ivies, climbs by means of aerial rootlets, covering tree-trunks, walls, etc. Has bright green, round leaves, and flowers similar to hydrangeas. Pot-grown plants, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

TECOMA. See Bignonia.

VITIS Cointetiae. Crimson Glory Vine. Beautiful and rare. It is a strong and free grower, bearing large, heart-shaped leaves, 10 inches long, deep rich green above and soft buff-yellow beneath, assuming brilliant autumnal tints. Fruits black. Strong, pot-grown plants, \$1 each.

WISTERIA. These Wisterias cannot be compared with plants grown from seed, which take years to bloom. The plants offered below are all grafted stock, scions having been taken from old blooming plants.

brachybotrys alba (*W. floribunda alba*). A short-clustered Japanese species with white flowers and silky leaflets. Pot-grown, 2-yr. plants, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

—**rosea** (*W. floribunda rosea*). Similar to the preceding but has rosy purplish flowers.

	Each	10
Pot-grown, 1-yr. plants.....	\$1 00	
Pot-grown, 2-yr. plants.....	1 50	
Field-grown, 4-yr. plants.....	3 50	

chinensis (*W. sinensis*). Chinese Wisteria. A very strong grower, climbing high and twining tightly. It has pale green foliage and blooms very profusely early in summer. Flowers sky-blue, in long, pendulous clusters.

	Each	10
Pot-grown, 1-yr. plants.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
Pot-grown, 2-yr. plants.....	1 50	12 50
Field-grown, 2-yr. plants.....	1 25	10 00
Field-grown, 4-yr. plants.....	3 50	30 00



Wisteria sinensis

Wisteria chinensis alba (*W. sinensis alba*). Similar to the preceding in growth, but has showy pendulous racemes of white flowers.

	Each	10
Pot-grown, 1-yr. plants.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
Pot-grown, 2-yr. plants.....	1 50	12 50

multijuga (*W. macrobotrys*). Japanese Loose-clustered Wisteria. A rare species with purplish or lilac-colored flowers, borne in immense clusters, sometimes 2 feet in length.

	Each	10
Pot-grown, 1-yr. plants.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
Pot-grown, 2-yr. plants.....	1 50	12 50
Field-grown, 2-yr. plants.....	1 25	10 00
Field-grown, specimens.....	\$7.50 to 12 50	

—**alba** (*W. macrobotrys alba*). Very rare; large, white clusters of flowers.

	Each	10
Pot-grown, 1-yr. plants.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
Pot-grown, 2-yr. plants.....	1 50	12 50
Field-grown, 2-yr. plants.....	1 25	10 00
Field-grown, 4-yr. plants.....	3 00	27 50
Field-grown specimens.....	\$7.50 to 12 50	

—**purpurea plena** (*W. macrobotrys purpurea plena*). This most beautiful variety has long racemes of splendid double purple flowers. Pot-grown, 2-yr. plants, \$2.50 each.

—**rosea** (*W. macrobotrys rosea*). A variety with pale pink flowers.

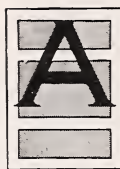
	Each	10
Pot-grown, 2-yr. plants.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
Field-grown, 2-yr. plants.....	1 25	10 00
Field-grown, 4-yr. plants.....	3 50	30 00
Field-grown specimens.....	\$7.50 to 12 50	



Schizophragma hydrangeoides



Fruit Trees



ALL FRUIT TREES need good drainage. To obtain best results, be liberal with cultivation and well-decomposed manure. For an orchard grow a green crop and plow it under in spring, afterwards harrowing.

Do not plant the tree as you receive it, but prune all broken and bruised roots, and cut out all but four or five strong branches to form a well-shaped head. These may then be shortened to about a half-dozen good buds. With Peaches, the side branches should be cut back to one bud, and the main stem reduced about one-third.

Dig the hole, roughly, 3 feet in diameter, to admit the roots in their natural position, breaking up the subsoil. Sprinkle the finest and best soil over the roots, filling all crevices. When the hole is almost full, it is wise to pack the soil firmly around the roots, then fill up and tread lightly, making the tree rigid and upright. When finished, the tree should be as deep as it was previously in the nursery.

A mulch of 4 to 5 inches of coarse manure will be highly beneficial to the trees, and will prevent injury from drought. When established, aim to keep the head open to allow a free circulation of air and plenty of sunshine. Annual pruning should be done in spring before the buds burst. Keep the main stem clean by occasionally rubbing off the young shoots.

For the benefit of those requiring immediate results, we have grown an extra-heavy grade of trees, which will come into bearing several years sooner than the regular sizes. These trees are available in the varieties marked (*) only.

Apples

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft. high.....	\$1 25	\$11 00
6 to 7 ft. high, 3 to 4 ft. stem, well-formed crown.....	1 75	16 00
7 to 8 ft., extra-heavy.....	2 50	22 50
8 to 9 ft., extra-heavy, bearing age.....	3 50	31 50

SUMMER

***Red Astrachan.** Large; very handsome; juicy; very hardy, a good bearer. Aug.

***Yellow Transparent.** Medium; skin pale yellow when ripe; flesh tender and juicy, with very pleasant flavor; very productive. Aug.

AUTUMN

Duchess of Oldenburg. Medium; pale yellow, streaked red; bears young and is good cropper; useful for all purposes. One of the finest Apples for market, as it is always in demand and brings higher prices than most other varieties. Aug., Sept.

***Gravenstein.** Very large; pale yellow, with red streaks; finest quality; very productive. Sept., Oct.



Delicious Apple

WINTER

***Baldwin.** Large; bright red; crisp, juicy and rich; one of the most popular and profitable sorts for any purpose. Dec.-March.

***Delicious.** Large; dark red; aromatic; flesh juicy and of sprightly flavor. One of the finest Apples.

***Grimes Golden Pippin.** Large; golden yellow skin, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender and juicy; tree hardy, vigorous and productive. A very popular sort. Jan.

***King of Tompkins County.** A beautiful red Apple, of the largest size and finest quality; rich, agreeable flavor. Nov.

***McIntosh Red.** Large, round; bright red; flesh white, tender, subacid; a regular, annual bearer; well known and largely planted. Nov.-Feb.

***Northern Spy.** Large; handsomely striped; flesh rich and of high flavor. One of the finest Apples for any purpose. Dec.-April.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, round; skin greenish yellow; flesh yellow, juicy. An old-time favorite for cooking. Dec.-April.

Roxbury Russet. Greenish yellow, with bronze cheek; tender, yellow flesh, juicy and richly flavored; very productive.

***Winter Banana.** Large; golden, shaded red; flesh firm, with an agreeable subacid flavor; good keeper. Dec.-April.

CRAB-APPLES

Hyslop. Deep crimson, covered with blue bloom; very desirable. Oct.

Martha. Bright glossy yellow, shaded with bright red. Oct., Nov.

***Whitney.** Large; skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine, flesh firm, juicy and very pleasant flavor. Late Aug.

Apricots

4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10

Alexander. Russian. Large, oblong fruit, mottled with red; flesh yellowish, sweet. Delicious flavor. Very hardy and productive.

Moorpark. Fine and large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich. Late July.

Figs

	Each	10
Field-grown, 1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
In pots.....	2 00	

Brown Turkey. Very handsome, brownish purple; rich and excellent for dessert.

Celestial. Pale violet; sweet and tender; finely flavored; an excellent variety. Vigorous and productive.



Cherries

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 60	\$14 00
5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	17 50
6 to 7 ft., extra-heavy, 2½-ft. stem, well-formed crown.....	6 00	55 00
7 to 8 ft., extra-heavy, bearing age.....	10 00	90 00

OXHEARTS

Black Tartarian. Very large; purplish black; flavor mild and pleasant; very productive; late June.

Governor Wood. Round heart-shaped; light yellow, shaded with bright red; juicy and rich flavor. Vigorous and productive. Late June.

BIGARREAUS

Napoleon. Extra large; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh firm, sweet and juicy. Vigorous and productive. July.

Schmidt's. One of the largest; deep mahogany; dark flesh, very juicy and rich flavor. An excellent dessert variety. Early July.

Windsor. Large; flesh firm and of fine quality. A regular, productive cropper. Late July.

Yellow Spanish. Large; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; vigorous and productive. Splendid for dessert. Late June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS

***Baldwin.** Early. Dark red fruit, slightly acid, yet one of the sweetest and richest of the Morello class.

***Dyehouse.** Early. Dark red; tender; sprightly, tart; of very good quality. Nearly freestone.

***Early Richmond.** Medium size; dark red; flesh juicy and rich; valuable for cooking and preserving. Late May.

Montmorency. Large; red; rich, acid. Very hardy and productive. Early June.

English Morello. Large; dark red; very juicy, sub-acid. Late July.

Ostheim. Late. Dark red, approaching black; tender and melting; tart, losing its astringency when fully ripe.

Pears

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	18 00
7 to 9 ft., extra-heavy trees with a 3-ft. stem and well-developed crown.....	3 50	31 50

SUMMER

Bartlett. A very popular variety; large and shapely; of melting, luscious flavor; clear yellow. Middle to late Sept.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; pale lemon-yellow; flesh fine, juicy and buttery, of vinous flavor. Aug.

Rosney. Medium to large; flesh yellow; melting, sweet, perfumed; quality best. Sept.

Wilder. Greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek; sweet and pleasant flavor. Vigorous and great bearer. Early Aug.

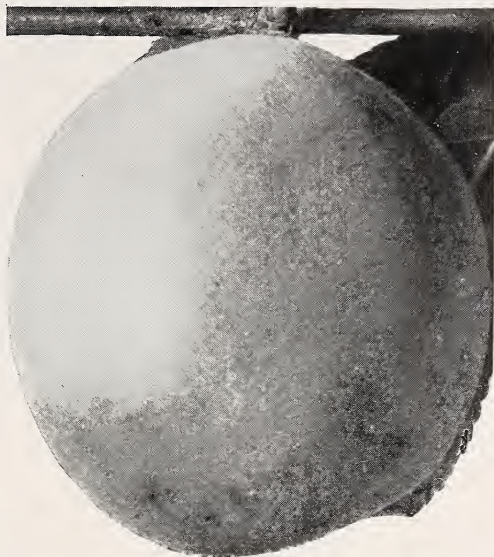
AUTUMN

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Large and extra-fine in quality; flesh white and very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. Very abundant. Oct., Nov.

Kieffer. Large; golden yellow when ripe; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with quince flavor; fine for canning. Oct., Nov.

Seckel. Small; yellowish russet; flesh whitish, buttery, very sweet and melting. The hardiest and healthiest of all. Sept., Oct.

Sheldon. Large, round; yellowish russet and red; brisk, aromatic flavor, rich and delicious. Oct., Nov.



Elberta Peach

Peaches

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
5 to 6 ft.....	1 00	9 00

Belle of Georgia. Freestone. Large and showy; skin white, red cheek; flesh white, firm and sweet. Aug.

Carman. Freestone. Large; pale yellow, bluish cheek; tender, juicy flesh. Aug.

Crawford's Early. Freestone. A large magnificent yellow Peach of good quality; one of the most popular varieties. Aug.

Crawford's Late. Freestone. A superb yellow; excellent quality; juicy, sweet flesh. Sept.

Elberta. Freestone. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, yellow, juicy; of fine quality. A grand Peach. Early Sept.

Greensboro. Semi-cling. Yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and sweet. Early July.

Hale's Early. Freestone. Medium; flesh white, fine quality, very melting and rich flavor. Middle of Aug.

Mountain Rose. Freestone. Large and round; skin whitish, shaded with dark red; flesh white and juicy. Middle of Aug.

PEACHES FOR FORCING

\$3.50 to \$5 each

Crawford Early
Thomas Rivers
Peregrine

Crawford Late
Duke of York
Klooster

Nectarines for Forcing

\$3.50 to \$5 each

Pitmaston Orange
Lord Napier
Red Roman
New White

Pineapple
Spencer
Rivers Orange
Cardinal

Mulberries

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 50	13 50

Downing's Everbearing. Of fine, rapid growth, with large foliage; an attractive tree for the lawn, and bearing delicious purplish berries, which have a sprightly, vinous flavor.

White (*Morus alba*). Small, white fruit, deliciously sweet and tender.



Abundance Plums

Plums

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	18 00

Abundance. Very large, oblong; amber-color, nearly covered with red and overspread with a thick bloom; flesh orange-yellow, juicy, melting and sweet; stone small and free. Strong-growing and early-bearing. Aug.

Small Fruits

Grapes

The vines should be planted about 6 feet apart.

	Each	10
2-yr.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
3-yr.....	75	6 50
Extra-heavy.....	\$1 to	1 50

BLACK

Campbell's Early. Handsome black berries, with purple bloom; rich; keeps very well.

Concord. Fine black variety; juicy and sweet, splendid flavor; reliable and productive. One of the most popular and adaptable varieties. The standard Grape in many sections.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry very large, with heavy, blue bloom; good quality.

RED

Agawam. Large bunch; red berries, tender and juicy; ripens early. Good bearer. Fine table Grape.

Brighton. Flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality; ripens early. Very productive and vigorous.

Catawba. Bunch large and loose; berries large, coppery red, becoming purple when well ripened.

Delaware. Bunch small and compact; berries small, light red, sugary and vinous.

Salem. Very choice red Grape; productive and an excellent keeper; fine flavor; medium skin; very juicy.

Wyoming. Similar to Delaware, but larger; sweet and very aromatic. Hardy and productive.

WHITE

Niagara. Bunch medium to large; berries large, roundish, uniform; skin thin, with a whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet.

Pocklington. Bunch medium to large; berries large, roundish; light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy and of exceptionally fine flavor. Very hardy and productive.

Burbank. Similar to Abundance, but of deeper color ripens about two weeks later; one of the best Japanese Plums. Early Sept.

German Prune. Large, long oval; dark purple; fine for drying; agreeable flavor. Sept.

Imperial Gage. Large; green, yellow when ripe; flesh tender, juicy and of delicious flavor. Very productive. Middle Aug.

Lombard. Medium, oval; violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Late Aug.

October Purple. Large, round fruit; dark reddish purple; yellow flesh, superb quality. Sept., Oct.

Red June. Fair size; vermilion-red, covered with bluish bloom; pleasant quality; small pit. Very productive. Aug.

Satsuma. Large; purple and red, thick bloom; flesh blood-color, firm and juicy. Aug.

Shropshire Damson. Small, oval; purple, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, melting and juicy. One of the favorites. Sept., Oct.

Quinces

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
6 to 7 ft.....	3 50	31 50
6 to 7 ft. specimens.....	5 00	45 00

Apple, or Orange. Large, roundish, with small neck; bright golden yellow. Very productive. Oct.

Champion. Large to very large, oval; bright yellow; flesh tender, fine quality; long keeper. Bears very young. Oct.

Gooseberries

These should be planted about 4 to 5 feet apart. Gooseberries are well worth the extra care it takes to grow them properly.

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Downing. Large; whitish green; soft and juicy; smooth skin. Vigorous and prolific.

Houghton. Small to medium; pale red; sweet. Very productive.

Josselyn. Large, roundish oval; dark red; of fine flavor. Very productive.

Currants

Plant about 4 feet apart each way.

	Each	10
2-yr.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Extra-large.....	50	4 50

Cherry. One of the largest red Currants; bunch short. An old and tried variety; very prolific.

Fay's Prolific. A popular red Currant; very large and sweet. Productive.

North Star. Red; very long cluster; fine quality. Grows vigorously and bears profusely.

Red Dutch. A well-known variety; immense bunch. Very productive.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid. Fine bearer.

Raspberries

EVERBEARING

50 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100

Plant in rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants.

Souvenir de Desire de Bruneau. A new introduction which has proved to be an especially meritorious variety. It bears large, luscious, red fruit, firm and deliciously juicy and sweet, with a good mellow flavor. Bears fruit until frost.



EVERBEARING RASPBERRIES, continued

Perpetual Superlative. While this very wonderful variety was introduced several years ago, it is as yet little known. The red berries are very large and firm. It is a heavy cropper and bears until frost.

AMERICAN RASPBERRIES

\$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

Columbian. Very large; dark red; of high flavor, fine for canning. Productive, hardy and vigorous.

Cuthbert. Queen of the Market. Red; very large and firm; sweet and luscious.

Herbert. Very large berry and a heavy cropper. It has a distinctly rich flavor and is all meat. Extremely hardy.

Marlboro. Large; crimson; fine flavor. Early and productive and very lasting.

St. Regis. Perpetual. Bright crimson; large berries, all through summer and fall.

BLACKCAPS

\$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

Black Diamond. Very large; ripens early; very sweet and of fine flavor; pulpy; few seeds.

Cumberland. Very large, glossy berries; firm, juicy and sweet. Heavy cropper.

Kansas. Very large; firm and of excellent quality.

Himalaya Berry

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

This luscious berry is black, and borne in enormous clusters in constant succession through the summer until frost. They are large and firm, yet melting and sweet, and first-rate for dessert or preserving.

Japanese Wineberry

\$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

A profitable new berry for preserving and cooking. It endures all climates. The canes are covered with long red hairs, and are very ornamental. A prolific grower and carries large clusters of fruit, often 75 to 100 berries of a scarlet wine-color; sweet in flavor, very juicy, with small seeds.

Blackberries

Plant same as raspberries.

\$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100

Agawam. Medium size; jet-black and sweet; fine early variety.

Ancient Briton. Medium size; tender, without core; luscious, sweet berries. Hardy and prolific.

Eldorado. Medium size; jet-black; pleasant, melting flavor, sweet and rich. The vine is very hardy and productive.

Kittatinny. Large; glossy black; sweet and juicy; excellent when fully ripe; fine for dessert or preserving.

Rathbun. Extra large; jet-black, glossy and of good quality. Perfectly hardy.

Snyder. Medium size; sweet and melting. Very hardy and enormously productive.

Lucretia Dewberry

\$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100

Plant the same as raspberries. A trailing variety of the blackberry; remarkably productive; ripens between the raspberry and the blackberry; fruit large and handsome, and there is always a big demand for them in market.

“Rutherford Park” Lawn Grass Seed

Our “Rutherford Park” Mixture will make a close, thick turf in a very few weeks. It roots deeply, enabling it to withstand severe droughts, consequently maintaining its beautiful rich green color the entire season. The “Rutherford Park” is no doubt the cheapest Lawn Grass seed offered; not particularly on account of the price, but more from the points of quality and quantity of seed to the bushel, which contains 21 pounds of the finest kinds and varieties of grasses used for lawn purposes. We believe this mixture to be among the best now on the market, and we ask our customers carefully to consider this before placing their orders.

We will supply any quantity our customers may desire, to meet the needs of the ground on which it is to be sown. The quantity required for making new lawns is 4 to 5 bushels to the acre; for renovating old lawns, 1 to 2 bushels. For a new plot 15 x 25 feet, or 375 square feet, two quarts are required, and one quart for renovating old lawns of the same dimensions.

35 cts. per qt., \$2.50 per pk., \$9 per bus.

Fertilizers for Lawn, Garden, and Greenhouse

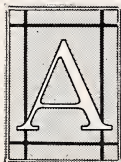
Prices on application





A Geranium Bed

Bedding Plants or Annuals



FINE collection of bedding plants is one of our hobbies. These plants are most desirable for decorative purposes, especially because they flower throughout the entire season, from late spring to late fall, and because they give immediate results. Of all plant-life, the annuals are probably the most widely known.

The uses of bedding plants are numerous. In fine perennial gardens, annuals are readily adaptable in filling gaps or in planting between perennials which have already bloomed, in order to keep a mass of color in those parts of the garden. These will also supply cut-flowers in quantities, for most annuals bloom more profusely after proper cutting.

Where fine mosaic beds, as well as smaller flower-beds, are made, annuals are always used, not only for their usefulness in the design but also for the colors of both the flowers and the leaves.

Where is there a person living in the city, or even in the country, who does not think of window-boxes filled with dainty, colorful flowers in the summer? And attractive porches with their decorative potted plants are never quite complete without a little splash of color here and there as supplied by the long-blooming annuals. Even the trellis may be tastefully covered with flowers by using the climbing type of annuals, such as the Nasturtium.

Our following collection of bedding plants are pot-grown, consequently they are easily handled for planting and will grow immediately.

	Each	10		Each	10
Ageratum	\$0 20	\$1 50	Fuchsias . In variety; 4-in. pots.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Alyssum, Little Gem . White.....	20	1 50	Geraniums . In variety; 4-in. pots.....	30	2 50
Alternanthera (<i>Telanthera</i> <i>Beltzickiana</i>			Heliotrope . In variety; 2½-in. pots.....	25	2 00
<i>aurea nana compacta</i>). Yellow.....	20	1 50	4-in. pots.....	35	3 00
<i>brilliantissima</i> . Red.....	20	1 50	Standards.....	\$3 to 5 00	
Antirrhinum . Snapdragon.			Ivy , English. 4-in. pots.....	60	4 50
Separate colors.....	25	2 00	Lantanas	25	2 00
Mixed colors.....	20	1 50	Marigold . In variety.....	20	1 50
Asters . Assorted colors.....	20	1 50	Petunias, Double . In separate colors....	25	2 00
Begonia	25	2 00	Single and Fringed.....	20	1 50
Calendula, Orange King	20	1 50	Phlox Drummondii . Assorted colors.....	20	1 50
Centaurea Cyanus . Cornflower.....	20	1 50	Salvia splendens	15	1 25
<i>gymnocarpa</i>	20	1 50	Stocks . In variety. 3-in. pots.....	25	2 00
Cobæa scandens . 3½-inch pots.....	30	2 50	Verbena . In variety.....	20	1 50
Cockscomb . Celosia. In variety.....	20	1 50	Vinca major variegata	40	3 50
Coleus	20	1 50	Zinnias . In variety.....	20	1 50
Cosmos, Early	20	1 50			

Ask for our Special Catalogue of Roses. Also Catalogue of Hardy Herbaceous Plants



Cannas in a pretty border planting

Cannas

Of all summer bedding plants, the Cannas stand out as the most effective. The large trusses of flowers in their wide range of colors practically eclipse anything in their surroundings. These strong-growing, bulky plants, surmounted with tremendous flower-trusses, thrive during the summer months in all sections of the country. They bloom throughout the entire season until nipped by the frost. Their massive foliage, in shades of green, bronze, and chocolate, make them very useful as a background or low screen, although they are mostly used in beds and borders.

Planted in masses, they are most effective when one variety only is used. In beds, lower-growing varieties can be used near the edges, with the taller ones to fill in the centers.

They thrive in almost any kind of soil as long as they are in a sunny position. However, it is well to loosen the ground to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet and to apply a reasonable proportion of any manure before planting. Plenty of water should be given at all times. The proper distance for planting is about 2 feet apart.

City of Portland. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Without doubt, one of the finest, really worthwhile, pink Cannas. The great, full-petaled trusses of deep, warm pink are borne very freely and hold well throughout the summer. \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100.

King Humbert. 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. One of the handsomest Cannas ever offered. The immense heads of orchid-like flowers present a unique sight. Individual petals are very large. The orange-scarlet blooms surmount beautiful, vigorous, deep bronze foliage. \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Mme. Crozy. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A medium grower with green foliage and gilt-edged, rosy scarlet flowers. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Mrs. Alfred F. Conard. 4 ft. Splendid, broad heads, clean and full petaled; silver-peach-pink. One of the favorites. \$3 for 10.

Prince Wied. 3 ft. Large trusses of velvety blood-red flowers; foliage green. \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

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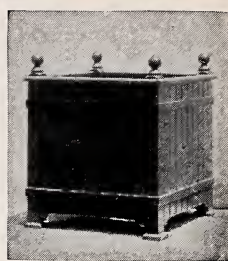
Square Tub No. 13



Square Tub with round corners



Round Tub



Square Tub No. 1

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Prices for larger sizes on application

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27 or 28 inches diameter inside.....	18 50

Prices for larger sizes on application

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CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Evergreens and Conifers.....	I- 7	Fruit Trees.....	44-46
Hardy Broad-leaved Flowering Evergreens.....	8-15	Small Fruits.....	46
Deciduous Ornamental and Shade Trees.....	16-23	Lawn Grass Seed.....	47
Deciduous Flowering Shrubs.....	24-38	Bedding Plants or Annuals.....	48, 49
Hedge Plants and Windbreaks.....	39	Plant Tubs and Boxes for Porches and Lawns....	50
Hardy Vines.....	40-43		

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Aaron's Beard.....	29	Carpinus.....	18	Erica.....	14
Abelia.....	13	Catalpa.....	18	Euonymus.....	15, 28, 41, 42
Abies.....	1	Ceanothus.....	28	Exochorda.....	29
Acanthopanax.....	24	Cedar.....	1	Fagus.....	19
Acer.....	16, 17	Cedar, Japanese.....	2	Figs.....	44
Actinidia.....	40	Cedar, Red.....	3, 4	Filbert, Purple-leaved.....	27
Aesculus.....	17, 24	Cedrus.....	1	Fir.....	1
Ageratum.....	48	Celastrus.....	41	Firethorn.....	15
Ailanthus.....	18	Celosia.....	48	Forsythia.....	29, 39
Akebia.....	40	Celtis.....	18	Fraxinus.....	20
Alder.....	18	Centaurea.....	48	Fringe, Purple.....	34
Almond, Double-flowering.....	33	Cephalanthus.....	26	Fringe, White.....	26
Alnus.....	18	Cerasus.....	21	Fuchsias.....	48
Alternanthera.....	48	Cercidiphyllum.....	19	Garland Flower.....	14
Althaea.....	24	Cercis.....	18	Genista.....	27
Alyssum.....	48	Chenomeles.....	27	Geraniums.....	48
Amelanchier.....	24	Chamaecyparis.....	1	Ginkgo.....	20
Amorpha.....	24	Chaste Tree.....	38	Gleditsia.....	20
Ampelopsis.....	40	Cherries.....	45	Globe Flower.....	30
Amygdalus.....	33	Cherry, Cornelian.....	26	Golden Bell.....	29, 39
Andromeda.....	15, 38	Cherry, Flowering.....	21, 22	Golden Chain.....	30
Antirrhinum.....	48	Cherry, Mazzard.....	21	Gold Flower.....	29
Apples.....	44	Chionanthus.....	26	Gooseberries.....	46
Apricots.....	44	Chokeberry.....	25	Grapes.....	46
Aralia.....	18, 24	Cinquefoil.....	33	Grass Seed, Lawn.....	47
Arborvite.....	6, 7, 39	Clematis.....	41	Groundsel Tree.....	25
Arctostaphylos.....	13	Clethra.....	26, 39	Gymnocladus.....	20
Aristolochia.....	41	Cobaea.....	48	Halesia.....	20
Aronia.....	25	Cockscomb.....	48	Hamamelis.....	29
Arrow-wood.....	37	Coffee Tree, Kentucky.....	20	Hawthorn.....	27
Ash.....	20	Coleus.....	48	Hazel, Flowering.....	26
Ash, Mountain.....	23	Colutea.....	26	Heath.....	14
Asters.....	48	Comptonia.....	26	Heather.....	14
Azaleas.....	10-13, 25	Coral Berry.....	35	Hedera.....	42
Baccharis.....	25	Cork Tree, Chinese.....	21	Heliotrope.....	48
Barberry.....	13, 26, 39	Cornflower.....	48	Hemlock.....	7, 39
Bayberry.....	32	Cornus.....	19, 26, 39	Himalaya Berry.....	47
Bearberry.....	13	Corylopsis.....	26	Holly.....	15, 39
Beautyberry, Chinese.....	26	Corylus.....	27	Honeysuckle.....	31, 42
Beech.....	19	Cosmos.....	48	Hop Tree.....	34
Begonia.....	48	Cotoneaster.....	13, 14	Hop Vine.....	42
Berberis.....	13, 26, 39	Crab-Apples.....	44	Hornbeam.....	18
Betula.....	18	Crab-Apple, Flowering.....	31, 32	Horse-Chestnut.....	17, 24
Bignonia.....	41	Cranberry, Bush.....	37, 38	Huckleberry, Swamp.....	37
Biota.....	7	Crataegus.....	27, 39	Humulus.....	42
Birch.....	18	Crimson Glory Vine.....	43	Hydrangea.....	29, 30, 39
Bittersweet, False.....	41	Cryptomeria.....	2	Hydrangea, Climbing.....	43
Blackberries.....	47	Cupressus.....	1	Hypericum.....	29
Bladdernut.....	35	Currants.....	46	Ilex.....	15, 30, 39
Blueberry.....	37	Currant, Mountain.....	34	Indigo, Bush.....	24
Box, Tree.....	13, 39	Cydonia.....	27	Inkberry.....	15
Boxwood Edging.....	13	Cypress.....	1, 5, 39	Itea.....	30
Bridal Wreath.....	35	Cytisus.....	27, 30	Ivy, Boston.....	40
Broom, Scotch.....	27	Daboecia.....	14	Ivy, English.....	42, 48
Buckeye, Ohio.....	17	Daphne.....	14, 27	Ivy, Irish.....	42
Buckthorn.....	34	Duetzia.....	27, 28, 39	Ivy, Japanese.....	40
Buddleia.....	26	Devil's Walking-stick.....	18	Ivy, Tree.....	42
Button Bush.....	26	Desmodium.....	30	Jasmine.....	30, 42
Buxus.....	13, 39	Dewberry.....	47	Jasminum.....	30, 42
Calendula.....	48	Diervilla.....	38	Juneberry.....	24
Calico Bush.....	15	Dogwood.....	19, 26	Juniper.....	2-4
CalliCARPA.....	26	Dutchman's Pipe.....	41	Juniperus.....	2-4
Calluna.....	14	Elaeagnus.....	28	Kalmia.....	15
Calycanthus.....	26	Elder.....	34	Katsura Tree.....	19
Cannas.....	48	Elm.....	23	Kerria.....	30
Caragana.....	26	Enkianthus.....	28	Koelreuteria.....	20



	PAGE
Kudzu Vine.....	43
Laburnum.....	30
Lantanas.....	48
Larch.....	4
Larix.....	4
Laurel, Great.....	9
Laurel, Mountain.....	15
Lespedeza.....	30
Leucothoe.....	15
Ligustrum.....	30, 31, 39
Lilac.....	36, 37
Linden.....	23
Liriodendron.....	20
Locust.....	22
Locust, Honey.....	20
Lonicera.....	31, 39, 42
Lycium.....	42
Magnolia.....	20
Mahonia.....	15
Maidenhair Tree.....	20
Malus.....	31, 32
Maple.....	16, 17
Marigold.....	48
Memorial Rose.....	34
Menziesia.....	14
Mock Orange.....	33
Monk's Pepper Tree.....	38
Morus.....	21
Mulberries.....	45
Mulberry.....	21
Myrica.....	32
Myrtle, Wax.....	32
Nectarines.....	45
Nettle Tree.....	18
Ninebark.....	33, 39
Oak.....	22
Opulaster.....	33, 39
Oxydendrum.....	21
Pachysandra.....	15
Peach, Double-flowering.....	33
Peaches.....	45
Pearl Bush.....	29
Pears.....	45
Pea Tree.....	26
Periploca.....	42
Petunias.....	48
Phellodendron.....	21
Philadelphus.....	33
Phlox.....	48
Picea.....	4
Pieris.....	15
Pine.....	4, 5
Pine, Japanese Umbrella.....	6
Pink, Mezereon.....	27

	PAGE
Pinus.....	4
Pinxter Flower.....	25
Plane Tree.....	21
Plant-Tubs.....	50
Platanus.....	21
Plums.....	46
Plum, Beach.....	33
Plum, Double-flowering.....	33
Plum, Purple-leaved.....	33
Polygonum.....	42, 43
Poplar.....	21
Populus.....	21
Potentilla.....	33
Prairie Rose.....	34
Prinos.....	15
Privet.....	30, 31, 39
Prunus.....	21, 22, 33, 39
Ptelea.....	34
Pueraria.....	42
Pyracantha.....	15
Pyrus.....	25
Quercus.....	22
Quinces.....	46
Quince, Japan.....	27
Raspberries.....	46, 47
Red-bud, American.....	18
Retinispora.....	5, 6, 39
Rhamnus.....	34
Rhododendrons.....	8, 9
Rhodotypos.....	34
Rhus.....	34
Ribes.....	34
Robinia.....	22
Rockspray.....	14
Rose of Sharon.....	24
Roses.....	34, 39
Salisburia.....	20
Salix.....	22
Salvia.....	48
Sambucus.....	34
Savin.....	3
Schizophragma.....	43
Sciadopitys.....	6
Senna, Bladder.....	26
Sheepberry.....	38
Shrub Yellow-root.....	38
Silk Vine.....	42
Silverbell Tree.....	20
Silver Lace Vine.....	42, 43
Silver Sweet Vine.....	40
Smoke Tree.....	34
Snapdragon.....	48
Snowball.....	38

	PAGE
Snowberry.....	35
Snowdrop Tree.....	20
Sorbaria.....	35
Sorbus.....	23
Sourwood.....	21
Spiraea.....	33, 35, 39
Spiraea, False.....	35
Spruce.....	4
Staphylea.....	35
Stephanandra.....	35
Stocks.....	48
Strawberry Bush.....	28
Styrax.....	35
Sumac.....	34
Summer Sweet.....	26, 39
Sweet Bay.....	20
Sweet Fern.....	26
Sweet Shrub.....	26
Symphoricarpos.....	35, 39
Syringa.....	36, 37
Tamarix.....	37
Taxus.....	6, 39
Tecoma.....	41
Thorn.....	27, 39
Thorn, Evergreen.....	15
Thuja.....	6, 7, 39
Tilia.....	23
Tree of Heaven.....	18
Trumpet Vine, Chinese.....	41
Tsuga.....	7, 39
Tulip Tree.....	20
Ulmus.....	23
Vaccinium.....	37
Varnish Tree.....	20
Verbena.....	48
Viburnum.....	15, 37, 38, 39
Vinca.....	48
Virginia Creeper.....	40
Virgin's Bower.....	41
Vitex.....	38
Vitis.....	43
Wayfaring Tree.....	38
Weigela.....	38, 39
Willow.....	22
Willow, Virginian.....	30
Wineberry, Japanese.....	47
Winterberry.....	15, 30
Withe-Rod.....	37
Wisteria.....	42
Yew.....	6
Zanthorhiza.....	38
Zenobia.....	38
Zinnias.....	48

Berries of *Callicarpa purpurea*. See page 26

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